

A
S E R M O N

Preached in the PARISH-CHURCH of

Christ-Church, LONDON,

On *Thursday* MAY the 2^d, 1751:

BEING THE TIME

Of the YEARLY MEETING of the
CHILDREN Educated in the CHARITY-SCHOOLS
in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

By THOMAS CHURCH D.D.

Vicar of *Battersea* in *Surrey*, and Prebendary of *St Paul's, London*.

*Published at the Request of the Gentlemen concerned in the
said CHARITY.*

To which is annexed,

An ACCOUNT of

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

L O N D O N:

Printed by J. OLIVER, PRINTER TO THE SAID Society,
in *Bartolomew-Close*; and Sold by B. DOD, BOOKSELLER,
at the *Bible and Key* in *Ave-Mary Lane*.

M DCC LI.

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BEING THE TIME

Of the YEARLY MEETING of the
Children Educated in the CHARITY-SCHOOLS
in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

By THOMAS CHURCH D.D.

Vicar of St Dunstons in the West, and Rector of St Pauls, London.

Published at the Request of the Gentlemen concerned in the
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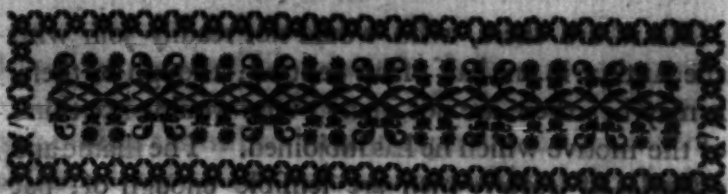
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PROVERBS XXX. 9.

But then, as to the other part of this prayer, we cannot but think, that there are few who would not *Lest I be poor, and steal; and take the name of my GOD in vain.*

IT is impossible not to admire the excellence and beauty of the prayer, of which these words are a part. This is admirably short, clear, and comprehensive. It fully expresses the desires of a wise and pious soul, solicitous for his own comfort and well-being, and setting a just value on the love and favour of God. It is big with the most important lessons of life, and affords needful instruction to all ranks of men; reminding both rich and poor of the several dangers they are exposed to, and pointing out to them that necessary

care and vigilance which they both must take, to prevent such dangers, and to secure themselves.

Few are there, who would not readily join with the Author in one half of his petition; though of these, it may be, there are not many, who would once think of the motive which he has subjoined. The shame and distresses of *poverty* men are sensible enough of; but the far worse consequences of it, the sins it exposes us to, may be seldom considered, and have very little force in inducing men to endeavour to avoid it.

BUT then, as to the other part of this prayer, we cannot but think, that there are fewer who would sincerely agree to it at all; at least, if we may be allowed to judge from the general conduct of mankind. When we see that unwearied, insatiable, and too frequently unjust pursuit after *riches*, which so far prevails; when we observe even those, who already possess the advantages of life, beyond what they know how to use or enjoy, more eager and anxious than such as must depend upon the labour of their hands for a daily subsistence; when we find so many willing to sell their ease, their liberty, their country, nay, their souls; can we possibly suppose that they can seriously pray to be delivered or preserved from wealth, or even for a middle station in preference to it? Nay, may not others, tho' not so excessive and wicked in their search of these superfluities of fortune, be yet so far deluded at the splendor

dor and magnificence which attends them, as to wonder at such a request?

But happiness does not consist in appearances, nor depend upon our false opinions. It was not without reason, not without making a just estimate of things, perhaps not till he had himself experienced the dangers of immoderate riches, certainly not without the direction of the *Holy Spirit*, that *Agur* begged of *GOD* not to lead him into any such temptations.

THE ground of this whole petition is, that the evils of sin are worse than all others; that the favour and enjoyment of *GOD* are more to be regarded than any present pleasures or advantages; and that whatever interferes with our duty, or tends to interrupt us in the regular discharge of it, is to be looked upon as our worst enemy, from which we are to implore the Divine Protection. As therefore, great riches, or great poverty, have, though in different ways, such a fatal tendency; a modest man, when diffident of himself, and fearful of falling, may well be supposed desirous not to be exposed to either of their snares.

NOR that either state is in itself unlawful, or that it necessarily subjects the persons placed therein to sin and folly. Different ranks and orders are the appointment of *GOD ALMIGHTY*, to promote the good of the whole, and to minister to the service and convenience of each other. Without these, neither government
nor

nor society, on which our security and comforts here depend, could subsist.—Nor is either of those stations in itself inconsistent with our duty. Very possible is it (nor are there wanting instances of it) for both the highest and lowest to avoid the vices here deprecated, to live in an humble and religious dependance upon God; to retain a regard and reverence for His most Holy Name; and to discharge their respective offices of justice and charity.

THE text implies no more than a greater danger in these extremes of fortune: And therefore no more can be collected from it, than the necessity of a greater caution in those especially who are engaged in them; as well as the necessity of restraining and governing our desires of worldly enjoyments, and of contentedness and thankfulness to DIVINE PROVIDENCE, who vouchsafes to *feed us, beyond our deserts, with food convenient for us.* As therefore, great riches, or great poverty, though in different ways, incline to different temptations, To represent the dangers of riches, is no part of my present design; but on the contrary, to remind you of the sins which a condition of distress and poverty lays men open to, appears to fall directly within the occasion of this solemn meeting. And a short view of their bad consequences will serve to justify the care and concern of every lover of mankind, who is studious to prevent or stop them:—To shew the origin and usefulness of these Schools of Charity, than which I know no better expedient, which has hitherto been found out:—And

to excite you, who are concerned in these trusts, to an honest perseverance in this *work of faith, and labour of love*, in which your truly pious and benevolent disposition has engaged you.

As this life is a state of trial; so there is no condition of life which has not some peculiar hazards attending it. *Poverty* is too apt to lay us open to several crimes; not only as the poor are generally found to imitate the vices of their superiors, but also as they are too ready to fall into some others, which persons in a condition of plenty have less temptations to commit. Of this sort there are two mentioned in the text; which being considered, will be sufficient to exemplify this truth; these are *Stealing, and taking God's Name in vain.*

EXPERIENCE indeed shews, that this is too surely the case. Nor can we wonder at it: Men being naturally more prone to evil than good, to idleness than industry; what can be expected better from such as must depend upon their own labour, and are not fortified with good instructions, and influenced by good examples? And is not this evidently the case of many of the lower class of life, indeed of all those who are suffered to go neglected and disregarded? Exposed to peculiar difficulties, feeling the same unruly and violent passions with others; without either the check of shame, or the restraint of principle; can we be surprized, if they should be carried on to gratify their restless desires in the shortest and easiest way? When men feel, or
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but imagine they feel any wants, and either cannot or will not labour honestly for a supply of them; or be contented with such a supply as is suitable to their condition, and are at the same time exposed to all manner of wicked solicitations, and corrupt patterns before them; in these circumstances, they will scruple no methods, be they never so violent, desperate, or unnatural, to attain their ends.

ONE unhappiness easily draws another after it. The want of proper education, will of course produce a want of business, or a reluctance and distaste to it. And idleness will as certainly increase all our wants, and make our passions more inordinate. It plunges us into excesses, which cannot be supported by any fair means. Hence the place of diligence and industry will too often be supplied by *stealing* and *plunder*, and these will as often call in *swearing* and *perjury* to their support and defence.

BUT what need is there to insist any longer upon a point which we cannot but see continually before our eyes? *One day telleth another, and one night certifieth another* of this melancholy dreadful truth. Who is there, that does not complain of the ignorance, laziness, and debauchery, the cruelties, blasphemies, and perjuries, of numbers of our poor? How daring and hardened in their villanies are they become? And how terribly must Society suffer by their going on and prevailing?

IN the natural body, the smallest and most inconsiderable Member cannot be fractured or disordered, without affecting the health and ease of the whole, and putting the noble and vital parts into trouble and pain. The same near connexion is also discernable in bodies politick; the meanest persons in which, as they are necessary Members, have it in their power to become either useful or prejudicial, to contribute to the peace, order, and welfare, or to the disturbance, misery, and confusion of the commonwealth. As this cannot subsist at all, without the labour and pains of the inferior part of it, so neither can it ever flourish, unless these, in general, will behave humbly and quietly, confine their thoughts within their proper sphere, and live in a sense of their duty to GOD and Man. Should they once come to be universally, or for the most part corrupt and debauched, to despise all shame and fear, and to be guided only by the dictates of their envy or covetousness, their lust or fury, there must be soon an end of all mutual trust, concord, or security. What confidence could Masters place in their servants? or Princes in their armies? At the same time, that we must necessarily and continually rely upon their fidelity, and intrust them with our business and concerns, we could never be sufficiently upon our guard against them, nor void of the most disquieting doubts and suspicions. Their very numbers would always make them formidable.

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JUSTICE

JUSTICE must be owned to be the bond of Societies. Every violation of it is, therefore, the most direct and grievous injury to these. Accordingly, all governments have enacted the strictest laws to prevent or punish such, whether they be of the fraudulent or forcible kind. This vice, therefore, which has been observed to be too common an attendant of poverty, openly defies the laws, strikes at the root of all peace, and must occasion almost infinite distractions. Who among us can be insensible, how great an hindrance and interruption it often actually proves to trade and commerce? Who does not perceive the fears, jealousies, and terrors, which it every day gives men? So that should this one vice generally prevail among the poor, the business of life would be soon at a stand, and its greatest satisfactions utterly destroyed.

AGAIN, *because of swearing*, the Prophet observed, *the land mourneth.* — And indeed, this is another vice of the most immediate ill consequence to any community; not only as it tends to lessen that general regard to GOD ALMIGHTY and his Providence, which is the support of societies; but as it tends directly to take away all faith and truth among men. *An oath* can be no longer a confirmation of a man's veracity, can no longer be *an end of all strife*, if the poor should generally, without any thought at all, or with an ill intention, or in the defence of violence and injustice, *take the name of their God in vain.*

JUSTICE

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AND, when once these tests of fidelity and truth are lightly regarded, or wickedly broken; what others can be substituted in their place, or imagined strong enough, either to secure the authority of any government, or to maintain the common course of law and equity? In a word, take away an awful and religious reverence for the name of G O D from among the common people; it will be impossible for the most upright man long to secure his reputation, or for the most lawful and clear title long to preserve its right. Neither innocence nor prudence will be a sufficient defence. Whatever is justly most dear and valuable to us in the world, our characters, properties, liberties, and lives themselves, must greatly lie at the mercy of every one, whose malice or interest shall incite, and whose impudence shall enable him to *swear* them away.

H E R E again, I am sorry to say it, we may in some measure appeal to our own experience. Great pains have of late been taken to spread infidel and libertine principles among the lower people. It is but too natural for such to prevail: But what has been the consequence of this? In proportion as they have prevailed, we have already seen injustice and perjuries increase; and the mischiefs abovementioned have been in some degree experienced. And surely then, it is high time to reflect, and it is a very serious reflection, how fatal the consequence must be to any society, should these

vices still go on to infect the poor, the more numerous part of it.

WE have hitherto been considering their natural consequences: But can we forget, that there are also judicial ones to be apprehended? God, the Author and Father of societies, is also the Patron of virtue, and the Avenger of all vice. And is there not then room to fear, that, when the common people become so generally corrupted, and all the common methods of discipline and restraint are found unsuccessful, He will withdraw his gracious protection, without which, in vain the statesman frames his counsels, the magistrate in vain bears the sword; *the watchman waketh but in vain?*

THE consequence of all, that has been hitherto said, is, that it is of the utmost importance to any commonwealth, that the Poor, on whom many of the burthens of it must fall, and much of the peace and happiness of it must depend, be preserved in the good habits of sobriety and diligence, and be secured from the vices mentioned, and indeed from all others, to which their station may make them peculiarly liable. Very much does it concern societies, that so many members be kept from being prejudicial and destructive to them, and be made useful to themselves and the publick. — And if the present disturbers cannot be reformed, it is of vast moment, that at least the infection be stopped,

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the danger of such bad examples prevented, and the quiet, and order of a rising generation secured.

For it must not be forgotten, that publick vices are of a progressive nature: And, unless some means are used to stop and restrain them, they every day spread wider, grow still to a greater height, and become more and more formidable. How therefore are these most probably to be amended? What are the several means, which may be most likely to reform or prevent them?

This is a most important enquiry, and indeed, were we to take it in its full extent, and view all the several points, which it would lead to, or suggest, it would be a very large and extended one, and become wholly unfit to be handled in this place, or even attempted by one, so very unequal to it. I shall therefore contract it, and insist only on two or three particulars.

In the first place, it must be acknowledged, that we of these kingdoms have the assistance of many wholesome Laws, excellently provided for the good purpose mentioned; and it would be ingratitude to dissemble the advantage received from them. The ways of employing the poor, and preserving them from vice and immorality, have often engaged the attention of the Legislature, yet, however beneficial our statutes on this head are, it is not to be denied, that they are not sufficiently

sufficiently effectual, and that notwithstanding them, the evils and vices considered are far from being extirpated, and are daily encreasing among us.—This may be ascribed to different causes. In many cases the laws are not duly executed; and then they are rather injurious than beneficial.—Sometimes a popular clamour and rage have risen to such an height, as even to dare openly to insult them, and to hinder by all ways of wicked violence the regular execution of them.—And experience convinces us, that not even executions for capital crimes, however frequent among us, can effectually terrify others, or restrain them from the commission of those very crimes, which occasion such exertions of the publick justice.

WHAT other measures of this kind may be put in force, in aid of our present laws, it is not for me to say; but this, I hope, I may be allowed to say, that no such can alone answer the good end. And that for this plain reason, because no civil constitutions or sanctions, considered merely as civil ones, can reach the heart, or come at the principles and seeds of corruption. The external behaviour only is, and must be, the care of human laws. These will often be evaded by art or by hypocrisy. So that the mind may continue very vicious and depraved, while the conduct, so far as it falls under the view of men, is regular enough. And hence, many actions will be committed in defiance of the laws, many of very fatal tendency may be done

in secret: And the hopes of escaping undiscovered, or unpunished, will ever encourage the commission of them.

If therefore we stop here, society has no sufficient security. And it is as plain from what passes in the world, that we must not place our whole, or our main dependance on the natural good temper and dispositions of the lower people, or on their notions of what is honourable or reasonable. Indeed, 'tis hard to imagine, that men would be actuated or influenced by these at all, if they were not cultivated and improved by instruction, and confirmed by frequent reflection. And even then, had they no farther support; present interest or pleasure, it is to be feared, would too frequently get the better of them.

IN order therefore to reform the poor, something more *must* be done. Religious principles must be carefully instilled into them. They must be made sensible, that they are the creatures and servants of GOD ALMIGHTY; that they are continually under His eye and inspection; that they can now no more deceive his wisdom, than they can hope at last to escape his power; that they came into this world to perform His will; and that on their sincerely performing or neglecting it, their endless happiness or misery will depend.* They must

* I can't forbear adding the testimony of Lord *Sheffsbury*, who says, " 'Tis certain—that the principle of fear of future punishment; and hope of future reward, how mercenary or servile soever it may be accounted; is yet, in many circumstances, a great advantage, security, and support

must be informed what this will is, learn to search the sacred Scriptures wherein it is contained, and, in fine, be instructed in the glorious mystery of man's Redemption by CHRIST JESUS; and all the truths revealed and taught by Him and His apostles; as what alone can fortify, establish, and comfort the naturally weak and doubtful mind of man. *These principles as these, being once implanted in the mind, and duly cultivated, must cut off at once the roots of wickedness; must keep the poor from thinking and designing, much more from practising, any evil; must make them resigned, contented, thankful, and industrious; in short, must give them an awe for GOD's sacred name, and a real love and regard for their neighbours. These therefore are the only seeds, from which we can reasonably hope for a perfect reformation; and without these, all fear of human punishments, all notions of honour, fitness, or convenience, will ever prove vain and ineffectual.*

THEY are these truths, which the ministers of the gospel were set apart to preach and propagate; and which, accordingly, we are always inculcating on your minds, in an humble confidence of GOD's blessing

"to virtue," Charact. Vol. II. p. 60. And again, this noble writer observed, "Among the vulgar, perhaps it [conscience] may do wonders; a "Devil and a hell may prevail, where a jail and a gallows are thought insufficient." Ibid. Vol. III. p. 177. His Lordship might have affirmed this without any doubt, as what must have been often the case. And sure then it must be necessary to provide such an advantage, security, and prevailing supports, and to spread it as widely as possible.

sing on our endeavours; and hoping, that these are instrumental in giving some check to the progress of vice, and in promoting the comfort, and peace, and happiness of the world.

YET notwithstanding all this care, we must own, something is wanting still. They who stand most in need of the public instructions and exhortations, are known to keep most out of the reach of them. This probably is in a great measure owing to the carelessness of their Parents, and to their not being habituated to the regular observance of this most important duty in their early years.—Or, if they should occasionally attend the services of the church, these, however edifying and improving, will necessarily lose much of their force on the mind, if the principles of religion are not *firmly* established therein; and much more, if wicked habits or bad prejudices, have already taken any root; which indeed very soon appears to be the consequence of the neglect of a proper culture and education.

COMPLAINTS, it is true, have been of late made of this, as the source of prejudices. Some people have affected to plead, that the mind should be left to its natural freedom to examine and chuse, when it comes to maturity, religious principles; and that seasoning it in the time of infancy with any good impressions is warping and byassing it, and rendering it incapable of judging impartially.

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It is, I think, impossible to suppose such persons serious and in earnest. The scheme is contradictory to the common sentiments of mankind, and the universal practice of all nations. Were men able of themselves to discover all their duty, without some guide or instructor, which they evidently get not; yet if they should be left thus wholly to themselves, is it probable that they would be inclined to set about this important and difficult search? Or if they should undertake it, would not vice and folly, to which they would be subject, hinder the good success of it, and prove strong, and probably invincible, prejudices, which reason, so circumstanced, could not overcome?

We cannot indeed argue here from experience, since careless as many have been in those matters, there never was, I believe, nor ever will be, a single instance of a person's being thus brought up absolutely without all early instruction. But surely it requires little sagacity to see what would be the consequence. The more children are neglected in their youth, the worse they usually are when they grow up. We may therefore fairly conclude, that if they were then totally neglected, there would be no living with them afterwards.

The foundation then of all good habits must be early laid. This is the dictate of nature. And further reason is the time of youth appointed, when the memory is strong and tenacious, and when we are under the care

of parents, who have not only a just authority over us, but who are also endued with a strong affection, prompting them to support, assist, and direct us. Nor can there be a more cruel or barbarous conduct, than for them to be careless or indifferent in this important trust reposed in them, or to turn out young unexperienced persons, who can be prepared with no observations of their own, without due warning or restraints, with all their lusts and passions strong about them, among innumerable dangers and temptations, which surround and beset them on every side.

It is so necessary to virtuous and good education to preserve men from the evils of life, as well as gradually to open and improve the mind, and to prepare the way for farther instruction. Inasmuch as it is very seldom found, that any after-care can sufficiently make up for the loss of it. If this time of sowing the good seed be neglected, we can expect no harvest; indeed we can hope to see nothing spring up but noxious weeds:—Whereas it is commonly seen, that where this point is well secured, and youth seasoned with the knowledge of their duty, though they for a time live forgetful of this, and even indulge in vicious courses, they afterwards are brought back to a right sense of things, remember the principles they so early received, and repent. *Things they fall, they are not finally cast away.*

Our main object of reasoning has been this.—In order to smother the vices of the poor, which must have such a

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fatal influence on the peace and welfare of any community, our laws are not fully effectual; nor can the best laws be sufficient, unless virtuous and religious principles are implanted in the mind: Nor can these principles have their proper force, if they are not implanted in the days of their youth. To sow them betimes is therefore a work of the last moment to society, a duty strictly and indispensably incumbent on every parent.

BUT then, how many children are there left destitute of parents or friends? How many whose parents are unworthy of the name, being either abandoned themselves, or shamefully negligent, or so ignorant and needy, as to be equally incapable of instructing their families, and of providing other sufficient persons to do it? How therefore are these children of the poor to attain those virtuous Christian Principles, which alone can secure the society, that they will not be burdens and plagues to it?

THESE Considerations, joined with some others which will hereafter be mentioned, induced some men of abilities, piety, and judgement, about the close of the last century, to institute and promote Charity-schools: The great design of which is to do, what we have seen neither the vigilance of the Magistrate, nor the care of the Preacher could do; to give those Children, who otherwise most probably would never have any education, one proper to their rank in life, to inure them betimes to subjection and restraint, and to breed them

up to industry; to form their minds with good rules and principles of conduct; and to settle them in habits of piety, temperance, and justice; first to qualify them for the business of the world, and then to place them out to some of the low, but necessary employments of it. This was consulting at once both their present and future happiness, by making them both useful members of the publick, and good servants of CHRIST JESUS. And this, we cannot but think, is *laying the axe to the root of the tree*, and must contribute, as much as any human means singly can, to correct the growth of evil among the poor, by instilling into them the principles and dispositions, to the ignorance or want of which that evil is owing.

You see that the good work before us, is every way an act of the most extensive compassion; compassion not only to the community, which must terribly suffer without some provisions of this nature, but to the children themselves; to their souls, as well as their bodies; relieving the worst distresses they can be subject to, and preparing them both to live in comfort, and die in peace. Poverty they are born to. But here they learn to submit patiently to God's appointments, to bear this their lot without discontent or murmuring; nay, to behave honestly and thankfully in the station to which they are called and destined. The consolations and encouragements of our religion surely ought not to be envied or denied them, who cannot expect a large share of the blessings of fortune, though they must greatly

greatly expellens to the east and influence of such an
 pious theme, and with respect to the will most kind in
 of such consolation and encouragement, and
 more easily or more than to be desired for the
 of the rulers of the world, and then to place them
 and to further these institutions and to the honour
 of our country in faith. As Christians and all Protes-
 tants we ought to favour and support them. Let the
 Romanists approve of *signatures in the matter of devotion*.
 And from another quarter it has been richness, as the
flourish of industry and business. But we maintain no such
 blind and ungenerous maxims. Our church holds forth
 the light of the Scriptures to all, and invites all to search
 them, and to try our doctrines by them. Nor would
 she have the good tidings of the gospel hidden from
 the poor, whose original privilege it was to have it
 preached to them. It cannot be sufficient to have been
 initiated into the Christian Covenant by Baptism, unless
 they are afterwards able to understand the nature and
 conditions of it. The Bible is therefore put into their
 hands, and they are taught here, early to read it, that
 they may retain a just reverence for its authority, and
 frame their lives and manners according to its direc-
 tions. And being instructed in some measure, in the
 reason of the hope that is in them, they are the better
 preserved from all the various attacks of error and delu-
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being as to the world's gain or loss, (which is not the

Such are the great and excellent designs of the charitable foundation which first brought me together to patronize and recommend. Designs, which no good Christian, no real lover of his country, no man of true benevolence and charity, can have ought to object against. It cannot be denied, that something in order to these ends was, and is still necessary. — And though these institutions have met with enemies, who have much laboured to censure them, (and to prejudice the world against them; yet they have not put any other scheme in execution more conducive to the purposes of reforming and employing the poor, which surely might have been fairly expected from every discreet person, before they indulged and propagated such censures.

It is not unusual to require more of us, than is necessary to the execution of the design. When objections then are raised, which are worthy of being attended to; they cannot lie against the design, which must engage the good wishes of all prudent worthy men; but they must be made against the conduct and management of these schools. — To which it may in general be truly replied, that no objections of this nature are sufficient to satisfy the whole design. — That supposing them to have real weight; they should only incline us to be careful that the abuses be corrected, and the schools better regulated for the future. — That if complaints are well intended, they would be most properly made to the Trustees and Governors, when assembled together; who, if convinced of the justice of them, cannot be supposed unwilling to redress the whole.

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the inconveniencies, and to bring this work to as great a degree of perfection, credit, and utility, as possible.— That it should be remembered, that men are too apt to expect success from such schemes, than in the present situation of things they can naturally produce. — That some alterations, much to be wished for, are impracticable, or too expensive; and others might prove harmful and injurious: — and that every difficulty and disadvantage, which has or can be pleaded (no human schemes being free from all) cannot, in the opinion of any serious person, balance the exceeding great service and advantage, which the children, and the nation in general, must be thought to have thence reaped from hence.

It is not necessary to enter upon the discussion of particular objections. I have not heard of any new ones which have been advanced. And the old ones have received, over and over, the fullest and strongest answers, from the great and good men who have gone before me in this duty.

Work, in particular, has been always recommended; and in some measure the labour of the hands is here taught, as well as reading and writing. And if it does not make a still greater part of the childrens education, we ought to consider the many great difficulties which lie in the way of this regulation. Few manufacturies in these parts want hands. It would not be easy to find masters of the schools capable of teaching both these,

these, and the other necessary points. We have not large tracts of waste uncultivated ground, as there are in a neighbouring Kingdom, to employ and exercise the diligence of the children.—— And though the country may, at some particular seasons of the year, call for more assistance than the inhabitants, ('tis easy to guess what this may be owing to) yet it may, I think, be affirmed with certainty, that hardly one of these infants, were there no such thing as a single Charity-School in town, would betake themselves to any rural labours. We may ask, Do others, born in these cities, and not brought up in these schools, ever think of applying to the country for employments?

If then all the good which sanguine persons can wish or imagine, is not done; we may surely comfort ourselves with the reflection, *that much is done.* This cannot be doubted. And every soul which has been saved by this means, is far more valuable than all the charge which has attended the design. The success of any scheme of this sort is hardly possible to be exactly ascertained. But, in the natural course of things, it cannot be, but the *training up children in the way they should go*, must preserve great numbers of them from error and vice, and make them useful to their country. And there is no room to fear the want of God's blessing on such right undertakings.

No education is in all instances infallibly attended with success. But this was never thought an objection
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against

against education. It would be a miracle in the midst of so great corruption as at present abounds, if there were no persons bred in these foundations, who have acted unsuitably to such promising beginnings. And yet we have not heard of many very notorious cases, as very loudly we should have heard of them, had there been many such. — However, can we think that the bad would have been better, had they been without these advantages? This is absurd. The neglect of timely culture and improvement is the most probable, indeed the certain way, of strengthening wicked inclinations, and of exposing the mind to be overrun with all manner of follies and extravagancies, and of leaving it quite naked and open to the assaults of all its enemies.

WICKEDNESS is indeed still too prevailing among the lower sort. — But is it not most likely, that it would have prevailed much more, had there been no such restraint to it, as these charitable foundations? Who can say, what terrible consequences it might have had before now, if this design had not taken place? Who, that makes any enquiries, can be ignorant of examples of persons, who were rescued in these schools from destruction, and trained up therein to be quiet, useful, honest members of society, who otherwise, probably, had been the scandal and terror of our streets?

AND surely, the more vice abounds among us, the more backward should we be to set aside any remedy against

against it. How ill should we at such times consult the public peace and welfare, were we to turn out so many children as are here educated, to all the temptations of poverty, without any guard or defence! View them now, they make a most amiable and affecting appearance, that must please and warm every heart, which is capable of any impressions of tenderness and humanity. We have heard their joint prayers and praises, as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of great thunder. We see with delight their artless unaffected innocence, which was so dear to our blessed Lord, and which He proposed as a pattern for his Disciples. And we look forward with the most agreeable hopes, that they will one day, by means of our present bounty, be serviceable to their country here, and heirs of glory hereafter.

But should we reverse the scene, and suppose all these nurseries of religion and virtue dissolved, what then any thinking person expect, but the growth of all manner of debauchery and disorders? By far the greater part of such children, if deprived of the present benefits afforded them, must be supposed to grow up in dissoluteness and vice, ready for any villainy or mischief. And the direct consequence of this would be, the shocking increase of the number of robberies, barbarities, and murders among us.

And D² has an appearance, which no words can describe, and which every one must be an eye-witness of, who would be acquainted with it. I have heard, that a Foreigner, who had been in most parts of Europe, declared, that he had not seen so fine a sight in all his travels.

AND is this a time to run any hazard of such increase? Are not our streets and roads already too grievously infested? Experience, one would think, should teach us the great value and necessity of promoting sentiments of piety, temperance, justice, and humanity among the poor, when we every day see the dreadful confusions, the daring villanies, the dangers and mischiefs which arise from the want of such sentiments. For our own sakes, and for our posterity's, every thing should be encouraged which will contribute to the suppressing, or even lessening these evils; and which will probably keep the poor from stealing, lying, drunkenness, cruelty, or taking God's name in vain. Were it possible, it were entirely to be wished, that religious and moral principles were universally propagated, and that every soul among us were carefully instructed in them, at an age, when such teaching would make the deepest impressions, and have the best chance to be long retained and remembered. Then only might we hope to see those evils utterly removed and extinguished. Then should we have *no complaining in our streets*.— But surely, while we feel our disease, 'tis madness to set aside any remedy which has power to check and stop its fury.

HITHERTO I have been reminding you, of the true original, usefulness, and necessity of these Foundations; from whence it appears, how well they are entitled to your esteem and regard. The age and nation we live

in

in cannot without injustice be denied the praise of charity. Several voluntary associations, in favour of the poor and necessitous, have been of late entered into, and greatly encouraged. And much more good has been done in this manner, than could possibly have been done by the same, or a far greater number of persons acting separately. Among these then, give me leave, in the name of these poor children, to put in their indisputable claim to your favour, and to solicit the continuance of your compassion and benevolence.

HAD we no other argument for these institutions, it would be sufficient to recommend them, and to incline our hearts towards them, to consider the characters of those, under whose patronage they have always subsisted, and by whose advice and directions they have been regulated and modelled. The excellent and worthy *Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, deserves to be mentioned here in the first place, as having all along taken these Schools under their care and protection, and from time to time been the great encouragers of these Annual Meetings, and the great promoters of this charity thro' the kingdom. A Society, which carries on the greatest designs with the greatest disinterestedness, frugality, and oeconomy; which takes almost every method of advancing piety and virtue, with all prudence and humility, without shewing the least attachment to Party, or in the least bordering upon Enthusiasm; whose zeal is founded on knowledge and good sense, and ever attended with Christian candour, discretion, and love;

Banks, and divers sorts of religious Tracts and Discourses, through every part of our Kingdom; and I may add, sometimes in our Colonies in *America*; and this, in a great measure, at its own cost and charges. That their concern for the propagation of the gospel, and the welfare of mankind, has reached as far as the *East-Indies*, where they support an expensive, and I trust in God, an increasing Mission. That the *Greek Church*, in several other parts of the *East*, have felt the blessings of their care, being furnished by them with a vast impression of *Psalters*, of the *New Testament*, and other good books in *Arabic*, their native language.— That some foreign Protestants, when under distress and persecution, were kindly received, supported, and settled by them;—and, to mention no more, that when the Society, which has been the happy instrument of this good work, has ever since been prospering in their hands, as will appear from the following *Abstract* of the Packets they have sent to their *Subscribing and Corresponding Members*.

Dispersed in 1773.	Dispersed in 1775.
997 Bibles.	3249 Bibles.
351 New Testaments.	1388 New Testaments.
1324 Common Prayers.	14130 Common Prayers.
2529 Other Bound Books.	12234 Other Bound Books.
14589 Small Tracts Stitched.	72605 Small Tracts Stitched.
17704	93626

In such plenty have this Society sown good Seeds; and they trust to the blessing of God that it hath been *prosperous*; and that He will be with them, not only to *multiply* their own stock of *Seed* to be sown, but likewise to *encrease* proportionably the *fruits of righteousness* wherever it is sown.

N. B. An impression of 15000 Bibles in the *Welsh* language; as also of 10000 New Testaments, and 6000 *Psalters* in the *Arabic*, are not taken into the Account.

the *Welsh Bibles* were out of print, and consequently, so scarce, that very few of that country could have the comfort and advantage of reading the word of God; and when a new impression, though so much wanted, was in a manner despaired of, this Society undertook the matter. Their zeal and resolution soon surmounted every obstacle. One large edition has been already distributed; and another is set on foot, which, (when completed, according to their scheme) will answer all future calls and demands of this kind from the publick.

— WHAT serious and benevolent person, who reflects on these several ways of doing good, and the success which, by the divine blessing, has so visibly attended them all, can forbear honouring and countenancing the Society, which has been the happy instrument of it; would not wish to strengthen their hands; and reckon it an happiness, that he can be, at an inconsiderable expence, one of their number, and share with them in the * honour?—And, to return to the Charity-Schools, what an high degree of credit and reputation must accrue to them from their having been always

* Though our other religious Society, incorporated for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts, not having been concerned in the Schools, does not so immediately relate to the business of this discourse; yet 'tis but justice to it to observe here, that it greatly deserves the encouragement of all good men. And I can't but the more earnestly recommend this, as most probably it cannot be long, before it will want their extraordinary assistance. The numbers of new Missions, which it has been lately called upon to establish, having near exhausted the fund, which remained from the last publick Collection, and obliged it to petition for a fresh supply sooner than it was wont to do. It is obvious, that this distress is owing to their designs growing more extensive and useful.

always encouraged by a Society so eminent for piety and charity?

I MIGHT next mention the characters of those, who have been most conspicuous in guiding and managing these trusts, which cannot but reflect honour upon them. Many of these, who are departed this life, were exemplary in their generations, and might, without any suspicion of flattery, and with great justice, be commended. — And as to you, who so worthily succeed them in this office of Christian Love; that I may not appear to give any offence, I shall wave every thing of this nature, and rather conclude with a short and serious exhortation.

You are here engaged in a work, of which you can never have reason to be ashamed; a work, honourable to yourselves, and beneficial to your country. In the exercise of it, you may be said to be *Fathers to the fatherless*, and a comfort to the widows. It is therefore a work, from which no Opposition should discourage you. Go on prudently and resolutely, contented with the silent approbation of your own reason and conscience, and with the prayers and blessings of the thousands you thus benefit and relieve.

CHARITY must always be praise-worthy, where the objects are proper. What can be wanting to make them so, where innocence and necessity are both joined together? In many cases, we cannot be certain of the
E reality

reality of these. Frequently we are deceived by pretences, and misled by false appearances. Numbers of those, who are most importunate for our assistance, are far from being either worthy of it, or wanting it. When therefore we are assured that we cannot be imposed upon, we ought to give more liberally and gladly; and indeed, we generally do so.

AND is not this evidently the fact, with regard to the objects before us, in whose behalf I am now pleading? Can any one, who considers their calamitous circumstances, once doubt, whether their distresses are certain? Or, can it be imagined that these are brought upon them by any fault or misconduct of their own? The case will admit of neither supposition. Their innocence and their poverty are equally notorious. And can we therefore want any motive to join in an undertaking; can any thing be more truly laudable, than an undertaking to preserve the one, and to relieve the other?

THE distinctions between rich and poor can never, and indeed, ought never to be destroyed. The interests of Society require, that the burdens, attending the lower stations of life, should be borne and submitted to. Yet both reason and nature teach us, to make these as light and easy as possible; and consequently, to inculcate religious sentiments, which alone can perfectly reconcile men to them.

How

How just therefore and kind is your care, to obviate the temptations, and to soften the hardships of poverty; to provide for children proper employments, and to give them Christian dispositions; lest for want of these they should be idle and unmanageable, unfit themselves for the offices and services they were born to by lust and intemperance, and draw down the vengeance of heaven upon themselves and the nation, by *stealing, and taking the name of their God in vain!*

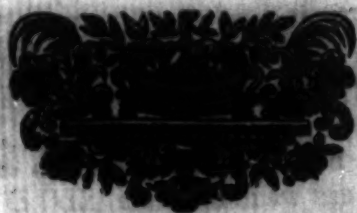
MAY THE ALMIGHTY reward you an hundred fold for your compassion to these little ones, and send His blessing on your possessions, labours, and families. —May this good work prosper in your hands, and go on to flourish more and more, to the safety and honour of our country, and to the present and eternal happiness of the children themselves. —And may God be pleased to stir up the hearts of many others to join and succeed you, in these pious endeavours to advance his kingdom upon earth, and to *turn many to righteousness*; that this *Charity* may *never fail*, and that after rejoicing in the success of it here, you may hereafter reap the promises attending it, and *shine as the stars for ever and ever.*

How just therefore and kind is your care, to direct
the temptations, and to lessen the hardships of po-
verty; to provide for children proper employments,
and to give them Christian dispositions; lest for want
of these they should be idle and unmanageable, want
themselves for the offences and advice they were born to
by lust and impudence, and draw down the venge-
ance of heaven upon themselves and the nation, by
leading, and taking the name of their God in vain.

MAY THE ALMIGHTY reward you in hundred-
fold for your compassion to these little ones, and least
his blessing on our possession, labour, and industry,
—May this good work prosper in your hands, and
go on to flourish more and more to the glory and
honour of our country, and to the profit and en-
richment of the church and state. — And may God
be pleased to fill up the hearts of many others to join
and succeed you, in these pious endeavours to advance
his kingdom upon earth, and to lay many to rest
eternally; that this charity may never fail, and that after
rejoicing in the success of it here, you may hereafter
reap the promise attending it, and have as the fruit

of your good works, that you may be able to say,
PRAISE BE TO GOD FOR EVER.
THOMAS J. O'NEILL, PRINTER AT THE EARL'S CHURCH, LONDON.
MDCCLXXII.

AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING
Christian Knowledge.



L O N D O N :

Printed by J. OLIVER, PRINTER TO THE SAID SOCIETY,
in *Bartholomew-Close*, and Sold by B. DOD, BOOKSELLER,
at the *Bible and Key* in *Ave-Mary Lane*.

MDCCLI.

AN
ACCOUNT

OF THE

SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.



LONDON:

Printed by J. Oliver, Printer to the said Society,
in Broad-street, and Sold by R. Dool, Bookseller,
at the Bible and Key in New-Market Lane.

MDCCL.



ACCOUNT
OF THE
SOCIETY *for* PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge* having been many Years engaged in carrying on such Designs as they judged might promote the Interests of true Religion, and the Honour of Almighty GOD, and which by his Blessing have in a great measure answered those Ends; but finding that such their Designs are not so generally known as they could wish, and consequently not so much encouraged as they presume they will be, when further known; they therefore publish this Account of them: and have also resolved to communicate to the Publick, from year to year, their Proceedings, and the State of their Affairs.

THE

THE SOCIETY consist partly of SUB-
SCRIBING, and partly of CORRE-
SPONDING Members; who, before they can
be chosen, must be recommended in the Form
N^o 1. in the *Appendix*. The former (of whom you
have a List joined to the same Number in the *Ap-
pendix*) subscribe such Annual Sums as every one
thinks proper, towards carrying on the Designs of
the Society; and have their regular Meetings, in
which all Business relating thereunto is transacted.
And as most of these, when this Society was first form-
ed, did live in or near *London*, they were then called
RESIDING Members. The latter, are such Persons in
Great Britain and Ireland, and other Protestant Coun-
tries, as are chosen to correspond with the Society, on
purpose to acquaint them, from time to time, with the
State of Religion in their Neighbourhood; to suggest
such Methods of doing Good as occur to them; to dis-
tribute Bibles, with such religious, as well as useful
Books, as are from time to time approved of, and
recommended by the Society; and to remit occasi-
onal Benefactions, which they themselves are pleased
to contribute, or collect from well disposed Chris-
tians.

Anno
1698.

The Original
of the Society.

BUT for the better understanding the Nature and
Designs of this Society, it is thought convenient to
premise a short Narrative of its Rise and Progress.
— It was about the latter End of the Year 1698,
that a few Gentlemen formed themselves into a *Vol-
untary Society*; and as such, they with Unanimity
and Zeal went on together in promoting the real and
practical Knowledge of true Religion, by such Me-
thods as appeared to them, from time to time, to be
most conducive to that End, till towards the Con-
clusion

cluster of the Year 1701, wherein this Instance, 1701.

a Charter was obtained from King William III. & his
whereby all the then Subsisting Members of this
Society, with other Persons of Distinction in Church
and State, were incorporated for the better carrying
on that Branch of their Designs which related to the
Plantations, Colonies, and Fisheries beyond the Seas
belonging to the Kingdom of England; from which
time that excellent Workman, Dr. John Blount
being successfully attended by this Corporation
But what Care they have taken, and what they have

But their Charter being limited to Foreign Parts, The Incorporated Society
and the Business of that Corporation being limited being limited
confined to the British Plantations in America, most to the British
of the Original Members of our Plantation Society, Plantations, &
still continued to carry on, by their Capacity, which the Original
more extensive Designs for advancing the Honour of Members con-
GOD, and the Good of Mankind, by promoting tinue as a Vol-
Christian Knowledge, both at Home and in other untary Society.
Parts of the World, by the best Methods that should
offer. They are therefore a Society distinct from
the Corporation, and known by the Name of the
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The principal Methods were the same as they
had been before. The first, to procure and en-
courage the erecting of CHARITY SCHOOLS, in all
Parts of the Kingdom; and that those Schools might
answer the true Purposes for which they were erect-
ed, the Society has not been wanting in their Cor-
respondence (with such of their Members as have
been concern'd in their Support and Management)
to recommend at all Times, that, together with Reli-
gious and Useful Instruction, Care should be taken
and all proper Means used, to inure the Children of
the Poor to Industry and Labour, so that they may
become

Charity
Schools
erected.

become good Christians, loyal, and useful Subjects: and be willing, as well as fit to be employ'd, not only in Trades or Services, but also in Husbandry, Navigation, or any other Business, that shall be thought of most Use and Benefit to the Publick. With these Views the Society printed and dispersed such a Set of Rules for the good Order and Government of these Schools, as had been approved of by the Archbishops and Bishops, who directed, that the same should be observed within their respective Dioceses. But what Care they have taken, and what they have done in these Particulars, will appear from No. II. in the Appendix.

ANOTHER Method was to disperse, both at Home and Abroad, Bibles, Prayer-Books, and divers Sorts of Religious Tracts, and accordingly they have, by the Assistance of their Members, dispersed several Hundred Thousands of them in such Manner and in such Places, as they have Reason to hope, has tended to the great Increase of the Knowledge and Practice of our holy Religion. These Books and Tracts (of which there is a Catalogue in the Appendix) are to be had by their own Members on the following Terms: Such as are Bound, at the prime Cost in Sheets; what are not Bound, at half the prime Cost; the Society defraying the Expence of the other Half, as also that of Binding in the former Article, out of their own Funds.

THESE are the General Designs of this Society: and though their certain Income towards supporting them be but small, yet they have hitherto been enabled by their own Annual Subscriptions, and the Legacies or other casual Benefactions of well disposed Persons, to raise a Fund sufficient to carry them on successfully from year to year at a very considerable Expence:

Expence: And they all wait to the Blessing of GOD, and the Zeal of their Members, that such good Works shall never fail to prosper in their Hands, for want of Liberal Supplies from Charitable Christians.

By these General Desires, the Society undertook in the Year 1710 the Management of such Charities as were, or should be put into their Hands, for the Support and Enlargement of the PROTESTANT MISSION, then maintained by the King of Denmark at Tranquebar in the EAST-INDIES, for the Conversion of the Heathen in those Parts. Accordingly they, from time to time, assisted the Missionaries there with Money, a Printing Press, Paper, and other Necessaries, (as they were enabled) till the Year 1728; when, upon a Proposal made by the Reverend Mr Schultze, one of the Danish Missionaries, to remove to Fort St. George, and there begin a new Mission, for the Conversion of the Heathen at Madras, the Society engaged for the Support of the same, though at an Expence that did then far exceed their Ability, trusting to the Goodness and Blessing of Almighty GOD: which Expence has been since greatly increased by an Addition of Missionaries, as well as the Enlargement of the Mission to Cudalore near Fort St. David, (another English Settlement). However, the Society cheerfully rely upon the same Wise and Gracious Providence, which has hitherto wonderfully prospered this, and all other their Undertakings, to raise up such a true Christian Spirit, as will abundantly supply all their Wants; such a Spirit, as shews itself in Mr Professor Franke, of Halle in Saxony, whose Remittances towards carrying on this pious and glorious Design, have been large and constant. But the present State of this Mission may be

1710.

Protestant
Mission to
East-India, at
Tranquebar.

At Cudalore.

1720.

seen in the *Annals* N^o IV. together with an Account of the Donations received on the 22^d of N^o V. In the Year 1720, the Society extended their Regard to the *Greek Church in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt*. To this End they published *Proposals for Printing* with a new Set of Types, the *New Testament and Psalter in Arabic*, and were enabled, by the blessing of God on the Recommendation of the Bishops, joined to the Charity and Zeal of their own Members, to procure in Return of above 5000 *Psalter* and 10000 *Testaments*, as also of 5000 *Catechetical Instructions*, with an *Abridgement of the History of the Bible* entered; and to have an Expence of the Sum of 2076 L. 1 s. 6 d. to which His late Majesty was a bountiful Contributor, by a gracious Remission of Five Hundred Pounds, 5000 *Psalter*, 10000 *New Testaments* and 5000 *Catechetical Instructions*, with the *Abridgement* aforesaid, have been already sent to those Parts; of 1000 *Psalm* by means of their Correspondents in *Russia*, which were most thankfully received; and the rest are reserved to be sent as Occasion shall offer.

New Testaments, Psalters, Catechisms, and Abridgement of the History of the Bible, printed in Arabic.

1725.

The Society having had the Pleasure to see the Success of the Endeavours used in many Towns and Villages, for employing the Poor and their Children, by setting up *Work-houses*; They (that nothing might be wanting to encourage the Prosecution of so useful a Design) did in the Year 1725 cause a Collection of the best Accounts of such *Work-houses* to be published; which was reprinted with very large Additions, in 1733; and is now dispersed upon the usual Terms of the Society, in order to recommend so good a Design throughout the Kingdom; and that in them particular Regard should

Work-Houses recommended.

Should he had no such an Education of Children, as might, by making them good Christians, be the most effectual Means to make them useful to their Country, truly happy in the Life that now is, and in that which is to come. 2 And whether it is well to do as

In the Beginning of the Year 1731, the Society, when they heard the melancholly Account of the Sufferings of the Protestants in *Salzburg*, (having first obtained His Majesty's Leave) resolved upon doing all that lay in their Power to raise Collections for their persecuted Brethren. To this End, in *June* the same Year, they published, *An Account of the Sufferings of the persecuted Protestants in the Archbishoprick of Salzburg, &c.* and afterwards published, *A further Account of their Sufferings, &c.* with an *Extract of the Journals of M. Van Remy, the Commissary of the first Transport of Salzburgers to Georgia; and of the Ministers that accompanied them thither, 1733.* (These Accounts) being enforced by the generous Example of many Noble and Honourable Persons, as also by liberal Contributions, and earnest Exhortations from the Right Reverend the Bishops, and their Clergy; had, through God's Blessing, so good an Effect upon the Minds of charitable and well-disposed Christians of every Rank and Denomination, that the Society (besides making many large Remittances to *Germany*) have been enabled to send over to the English Colony in *Georgia*, in the Years 1733, 1734, 1735, and 1741, Four Transports, consisting of more than two Hundred Protestant Emigrants, chiefly *Salzburgers*; who, with two Missionaries and a Schoolmaster, are settled by themselves at *Edmore*; and there live in a contented, comfortable, and hopeful Way, upon such Lands as have been assigned to them by the Trustees for Establishing the said Colony. T u a

— **T**HIS great Expence of these Transports, and the many extraordinary Charges that have been necessary for the Support and Encouragement of this Infant Settlement; together with 100 l. a Year as a Salary for their Two Missionaries and Schoolmaster, have so far reduced the Charities belonging to this Branch of the Society's Design, that they have nothing left now to answer any future Wants and Contingencies; excepting 2500 l. New South Sea Annuities, which have been purchased as a standing Fund for paying the aforesaid Annual Salary to the Missionaries and Schoolmaster, till some certain and settled Provision can be made for them in Georgia: But for Particulars the Society refer themselves to their Books of Receipts and Disbursements on this Account, which may be inspected gratis by any Person calling on their Secretary, at their House in *Barrlett's Buildings, London*; of which, two Extracts have been already published, and dispersed among the Benefactors to this excellent Charity, with the Thanks of the Society, and their Prayers that God should eternally reward so great and seasonable an Instance of Christian Benevolence, as was then ministered to persecuted Protestants, when driven out of their native Country, under the most pitiable Circumstances of Distress.

1743.
Proposed for
Printing the
Bible, &c. in
the Welch
Language.

— **I**N the Year 1743, the Society undertook a new Edition of the Bible in the *Welsh* Language, with the *Common Prayer*, and *Psalms* in *Metre*; and finished it in 1748, at the University-Press in *Cambridge*, by an Impression of *Fifteen Thousand* Copies, which they have since dispersed, in the most prudent, useful and extensive Manner they could. But such is the Zeal and Thirst of good Christians out of every Part of the Kingdom, and throughout

throughout *Wales* for having the *Holy Scriptures* in that Language, wherein alone they can possibly read them; that this Impression (large as it was) has fallen exceedingly short of the universal Demand that has been made for it. For which Reason, the Society have already contracted, not only for a new Font of Types, but also with the *King's Printer in London* for another Edition of the Bible, consisting of the same Number of Copies; as likewise for Five Thousand *New Testaments*; and as many *Common Prayer Books* in the same Language; nothing doubting, but that the same good Spirit, and gracious Providence of God, which so greatly prospered them in their first Undertaking, will in like manner bless them in this: and raise up Benefactors to supply whatever Money shall be wanting to complete it, beyond the Sum that has been, or will be received from the Sale of the present Edition, which will be very far from being sufficient, considering at how low a Price they have set the Bibles in their Catalogue (*Appendix No. III.*) Pursuant to this Contract, a second Edition has been put into the Press, and is now so far advanced, as to give the Society hopes of having it finished, and ready to be distributed next Year. But as the Money received from the Sale of the former Impression, and from new Benefactions, will not answer the Expenses requisite to complete this Work, the Society must still press with Earnestness upon all true Protestants the further Encouragement of so Charitable and Christian a Design; and the more so, as it is a certain Way to provide such a Fund, as will (with a little Assistance from those, who shall be disposed to minister, as of the Ability God gives them) always furnish the poor Inhabitants of *Wales* with the Blessing of the *Holy Scriptures*.

done in 1712

tures

ture, in their own Language (the very strongest
 Barrier against Popery) at all other Expenses than
 those of Printing, except such as were necessary
 for the publication and dispersal of the Bibles
 (No VI.) In the Appendix to this Account have
 been inserted some of the most interesting
 accounts of the Society, which have already been
 published, and which are now only for a new
 Edition.

Baron concluding this general Account, it may
 not be improper to mention three very considerable
 and standing Benefactions to this Society.

Mrs Palmer's
 Legacy of
 4000*l.* in
 1728.

The first is a most generous Legacy of Four
 Thousand Pounds, which was left to them by Mrs
 Elizabeth Palmer in 1728, and is still preserved en-
 tire in the Public Funds; the Interest of it only
 being from year to year applied to such Branches of
 their Designs as most need it.

The Gifts of
 Mr Edwin
 Belke, a Gen-
 tleman of
 Kent.

The second is a free Gift in the Year 1734, by
 Mr Edwin Belke, a Gentleman of Kent, deceased,
 who having considered the good Effects of forming
 Religious Societies in divers Parts of the Kingdom,
 as also of distributing religious and good Books, has
 (in order to make the best and most lasting Provision
 he could for these Purposes) executed a Conveyance
 by Lease and Release, of Ten Acres of Land in Rom-
 ney Marsh in Kent, to Five Members of the Society
 for Promoting Christian Knowledge, their Heirs and
 Assigns for ever, and has likewise transferred to the
 same Gentlemen 1050*l.* New South Sea Annuities, to
 be paid in a Purchase of Freehold Land, as soon as
 may be, the better to perpetuate the Trusts declared
 by another Deed, executed by the said Benefactor,
 towards defraying the Expence of distributing Bi-
 bles, New Testaments, and other Religious Books,
 under the Inspection of the Society.

The same Gentleman did also in the Year 1737
 execute another Deed to the Five Members above
 mentioned,

mentioned, for conveying to them, their Heirs and Assigns for ever, *Eighty Pounds* New South Sea Annuities; the Dividends whereof are to be laid out from time to time (at the Direction of the Society) in Books for propagating the Christian Religion in the *East-Indies*, or other Parts of the World; which *Annuity Stock* is also to be vested, as soon as may be, in a Purchase of *Freehold Land*, the better to perpetuate the Trust. Both which Settlements were confirmed by his Will.

3. THE last is a Legacy of the Reverend Doctor *Rev. Dr Carter* deceased, late Vice-Prevost of *Eaton*, whose Executors (besides the Payment of 436*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* in Money) have also transferred to the Society 295*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* in New South Sea Annuities, and 110*l.* in Bank Stock. The former of these Articles has been since made up 300*l.* and the latter 200*l.* for a Fund to answer, by the Annual Interest thereof, the Uses directed by the Testator's Will, particularly that of printing or publishing in the *Eastern Language*, *Bibles*, *Old and New Testaments*, or what Part thereof the Society shall judge proper.

THESE are the general Designs wherein the Society are at present engaged; the particular State whereof will be published every Year: and what it now is, may be seen in the *Appendix*, N^o V.

THE TREASURERS of THIS SOCIETY.

THE Reverend Dr DENNIS, Archdeacon of *Rockingham*, and Rector of *St Mary Lambeth*, is Treasurer for all Benefactions to the Designs of the Society in general: and to the *Publick Impressions* of the *New Testament* and *Psalter*.

Sir RICHARD HOARE Knt. in *Fleetstreet*, is Treasurer to the *Protestant Mission in the East-Indies*.

Mr FRANCIS GOSLING, Banker in *Fleetstreet*, is Treasurer for all *Quarterly Subscriptions*, and also for all *Remittances* for *Payers* of Books sent to any Members.

The Rev. Mr THOMAS BROUGHTON and Mr WILLIAM WATTS are Joint-Secretaries to the Society.

Letters may be directed to the Rev. Mr BROUGHTON, at the Society's House in *Bartlett's Buildings*, *Holborn*.



APPENDIX.

N^o I.

The Form of recommending MEMBERS, according to the Standing Orders of the SOCIETY.

WE the Underwritten do recommend *A. B.* to be a *Member of* the *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*; and do verily believe that He is well affected to His Majesty King *GEORGE*, and his Government; and to the Church of *England* as by Law established; of a sober and religious Life and Conversation, and of an humble, peaceable, and charitable Disposition.

1720. Peniston Bp D.D. Dean of Winchester.
 1722. Anthony Bp D.D. Bishop of Bath & Wells.
 1731. Edmund Barton M.A. Rector of Cambridge in the

LIST

1732. William Bp D.D. Bishop of Exeter.
 1735. John Bp D.D. Bishop of Hereford & Exeter.
 1738. John Bp D.D. Bishop of Hereford & Exeter.

SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS

1740. John Barton M.A. Rector of Great Brickhill, Bucks.
 1741. Edmund Barton M.A. Rector of Rye, Kent.
 1742. Rev. Mr. Barton M.A. Rector of Rye, Kent.

SOCIETY for promoting Christian Knowledge

1743. William Bp D.D. Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry.
 1744. William Bp D.D. Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry.
 1745. William Bp D.D. Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry.

1748. Right Reverend Robert Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
 1744. Francis Ayscough D.D.
 1745. Richard Arnold B.D. Rector of Thurcaston, Leicestershire.

1749. William Ayscough D.D. Prebendary of Canterbury.
 Rev. Mr. Albinus, Reader at His Majesty's German Chapel, St. James's.

1750. Right Reverend Zephary Lord Bishop of Bangor.
 1734. Right Reverend John Lord Bishop of Bristol.

1722. William Belsham Esq; Teddington in Middlesex.
 1723. Thomas Blencowe Esq; of the Middle Temple.

Time of
Admission.

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1726. *Peniston Booth D.D. Dean of Windsor.*
1729. *Calverley Bewicke Esq; Clapham, Surrey.*
1731. *Edward Beacon M. A. Rector of Calbourne in the
Isle of Wight.*
1732. *Rev. Mr Henry Allard Butjenter, one of His Ma-
jesty's German Chaplains.*
1735. { *William Bedingsfield of Swatfall Hall, Suffolk, Esq;*
John Burton D.D. Head Master of Winchester School.
1738. *Sir William Browne M. D. Queen-Square, London.*
John Bateworth LL. D. Dean of the Arches.
1740. { *John Barton M.A. Rector of Great Brickbill, Bucks.*
Edward Banyer D. D. Vicar of Royston, Herts.
Rev. Mr Daniel Beaufort.
1741. { *Philip Bearcroft, D. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to
His Majesty, and Preacher at Charter-House.*
*John Berriman M. A. Rector of St Alban, Wood-
street.*
1743. { *William Best D. D. Vicar of St Lawrence Jewry.*
Buckland Nutcombe Bluett Esq; of Nutcombe, Devon.
Rev. Mr Jacob Bourdillon, Spital-Fields.
Rev. Mr Bates of Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
Anselm Bayly LL. B. of the King's Chapel.
1744. { *Rev. Mr Bree, Rector of Mark-Ty, Essex.*
James Bateman of Well, Lincolnshire, Esq;
*Rev. Mr Gustavus Broughton, Vicar of St Martin's
in Leicester.*
1745. { *Rev. Mr John Boswell, Vicar of Taunton, Somersetshire.*
Rev. Mr William Barcroft, Vicar of Kelvedon, Essex.
John Bowdrell D. D. Vicar of Patrizbourne, Kent.
1746. { *Rev. Mr Bunbury, Vicar of Brampton, Huntingdon-
shire.*
James Best Esq; at Chatham, Kent.
1747. { *Rev. Mr Martin Baylie, Rector of Wrentham, Suffolk.*
Thomas Blencowe Esq; of the Middle Temple.

Time of
Admission.

[17]

1748. Mr Claude Bosanquet, Merchant in London.
William Baker M.A. Rector of Hedenham, Norfolk.
James Benet M. A. Vicar of Aldborough, Suffolk.
Rev. Mr Backhouse, Vicar of Newbold Pacey, War-
wickshire.
1749. Henry Burrough M. A. Vicar of Wisbech, in the Isle
of Ely.
Rev. Mr Richard Brome, of Ipswich, Suffolk.
Philip Barton LL.D. Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon.
John Butler, L. L. B. Rector of Ashley, Hampshire,
1750. and Lecturer of St Mary le Strand,
Mr Ebenezer Blackwell, Banker in Lombard-street.
Sir John Barnard, Knight, and Alderman of London.

1728. **T**HE Most Reverend Thomas Lord Archbishop
of Canterbury.
1727. Right Rev. Samuel Lord Bishop of Chester.
1700. Rowland Cotton Esq; Etwall, Derbyshire.
1716. Thomas Glendon Esq; London.
1724. Richard Cobbe M. A. at Whitchurch near Blandford,
Dorsetshire.
1733. Joseph Gasberd M. A. Prebendary of Bristol.
1735. Thomas Carew of Crowcombe, Somersetshire, Esq;
1738. Henry Reginald Courtenay Esq; Upper Grosvenor-street.
Peregrine Courtenay Esq;
1740. Rev. Mr Chamberlayne, Rector of Great Cressing-
ham, Norfolk.
1741. John Chapman D. D. Archdeacon of Sudbury.
1742. Allen Couper M. A. Rector of Warboys, Huntingdonsh.
1743. Thomas Church D. D. Prebendary of St Paul's.
1744. John Castelman M. A. Prebendary of Bristol.
1745. Edward Cobden D. D. Archdeacon of London.
Henry Crossman, M. A. Rector of Little Bromley, Essex.

Walter
Rev. Mr Robert Folger of Boston, Rector of Boston
John

Time of
Admission.

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to omit
columns

1746. *Walter Chapman* M. A. Prebendary of *Bristol*.
1748. *William Chilcott* D. D. Minister of *Brentford Butts*,
Middlesex.
1749. *Robert Cooke* M. A. Fellow of *Pembroke Hall*, *Cam-*
bridge.
1750. *John Carlyon* LL. B. of *St Austle*, in *Cornwal*.
1751. *Sparke Canham*, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon.
the Earl of *Plymouth*.
1738. **R**ight Reverend *Joseph* Lord Bishop of *Durham*.
1744. **R**ev. *Richard* Lord Bishop of *St David's*.
1724. *John Denne* D. D. Archdeacon of *Rochester*.
1739. *Christopher Dawson* Esq; *Bolton*, *Yorkshire*.
1742. *Mr Alderman Davies* of *Beverley*, *Yorkshire*.
1744. *Rev. Mr Doughty*, Vicar of *Wispington*, *Lincoln-*
shire.
1745. { *Rev. Mr De Chair*, *Stoke-Newington*, *Middlesex*.
{ *Hon. Wriothley Digby*, Esq;
{ *Rev. Mr Dowding*, Minister of *Tunbridge-Wells Chapel*.
1746. { *Mr Peter Dobrée*, senior, *Threadneedle-street*.
{ *John Doughty* M. A. Minister of *St James*, *Clerkenwell*.
{ *Mr Peter Dobrée*, junior, *Threadneedle-street*.
1747. *William Deane* M. A. Rector of *Woolhampton*, *Berks*.
{ *Julius Deedes* M. A. Prebendary of *Canterbury*.
1748. { *Rev. Mr Tho. Dod*, Rector of *Conington*, *Huntingdonsh.*
{ *Rev. Mr Drake*, Vicar of *Swinderby*, *Lincolnshire*.
1750. *John Dalton* D. D. Prebendary of *Worcester*.
1703. *Vigerus Edwards* Esq; *London*.
1742. *Stoane Elsmere* D. D. Rector of *Chelsea*.
1744. *Henry Evans* M. A. of the King's Chapel.
1719. *Francis Freeman* Esq; *Bristol*.
1744. *John Ferrett* Esq; *Westminster*.
1745. *Rev. Mr Robert Foley* of *Stoke-Court*, *Herefordshire*.

John

Time of
Admission.

[19]

1750. John Foote, M. A. Rector of Yaxall, Staffordshire.

1751. Thomas Fitzgerald, M. A. Rector of Wootton, in Surrey.

1724. Right Rev. Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

1727. Sir John Gonson Knt.

1742. Rev. Mr Thomas Gibson, Vicar of Dover-court, Essex.

1743. Mr Francis Gosling Banker, London.

1744. John Goodwin M. A. Rector of Clapham Surrey.

1746. William Gibson M. A. Archdeacon of Essex.

1747. Charles Gray Esq; Colchester.

1748. Rev. Mr John Godman, Vicar of Mayfield, Sussex.

1749. Edmund Gibson M. A. Precentor of St Paul's, London.

{ Mr Robert Gosling, Merchant in London.

1750. William Gardner, M. A. Fellow of St John's College, Oxon.

1751. Richard Goodwin D. D. Rector of Tankersley, Yorkshire.

H.

1713. John Heylin D. D. Prebendary of Westminster.

1730. Rev. Mr John Holcombe, Rector of Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

1731. Thomas Hunt D. D. Hebrew Professor, and Canon of Christ-Church, Oxon.

1734. Jeffrey Hetherington Esq; London.

1736. Joseph Hudson Esq; Westminster.

1740. David Hartley M. D. at Bath.

1744. Eden Howard M. A. Rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk.

1745. Sampson Harris M. A. Vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

{ Thomas Hartley M. A. Rector of Winwick, Northamptonshire.

1747. { Rev. Mr John Haddon of Warrington, Lancashire.

{ John Horne Esq; Westminster.

1748. { Rev. Mr Francis Hawkins, Rector of Higbam Gobion, Bedfordshire.

John

Time of
Admission.

[20]

1749. { John Head D.D. Archdeacon of Canterbury.
Rev. Richard Humphrey M.A. of Norwich.
Sir Richard Hoare Knt. and Alderman, of London.
1750. { Henry Hoare, Esq; in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Rev. Mr Thomas Holme, Vicar of Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire.
1725. **W**illiam Jennings Esq; London.
1740. Lawrence Jackson B.D. Vicar of Ardleigh,
Essex.
1742. Charles Jenner D.D. Preacher at St John's Chapel,
Holborn.
1745. William Jenkin M.A. Lecturer of St Martin, Ludgate.
1748. { Rev. Mr John Ingram, Rector of Whichford, War-
wickshire.
Rev. Mr Jarvis, Rector of Stone, Worcestershire.

K.

1744. **J**ohn Kippax B.D. Fellow of Clare-hall, Cam-
bridge.
1748. { Samuel Knight M.A. Vicar of Fulham, Middlesex.
James King D.D. Rector of Cbeam in Surrey.
1751. Mr William Kemp, of St Luke, Old-street.

L.

1716. **S**IR James Lowther Bart.
1727. John Lynch D.D. Dean of Canterbury.
1740. Rev. Mr Langton, Dean of Clogher in Ireland.
1742. William Lucas M.A. Rector of Bennington, Hert-
fordshire.
1744. { Stephen Law Esq; London.
Roger Long D.D. Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.
1745. { Tristram Land M.A. Vicar of Furneux Pelham, Hert-
fordshire.
William

Time of
Admission.

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1746. William Lord M. A. Rector of Northiam, *Suffex*.
Rev. Mr Linton, Vicar of Frieslon near Boston, *Lin-*
1747. Rev. Mr. Liddell, Rector of Ardingly in *Suffex*.
Rev. Mr Lidgould, Vicar of Hammondsworth, *Middlef.*
1749. Nicholas Lechmere M. A. Prebendary of *Winchester*.
John Lloyd M. A. Rector of Ryton, in the County of
1750. Durham.
Sir Robert Dalbrouck, Knt. and Alderman of London.
1750. JOHN Morgan M. A. Prebendary of *Win-*
chester.
Robert Maxwell D.D. Vicar of Grayes in *Essex*.
1741. Rev. Mr Morant, Rector of St Mary's in *Colchester*.
Rev. Mr Mustard, Rector of Mistley, *Essex*.
1743. Thomas Mickelthwait Esq; Leeds, *Yorkshire*.
Richard Morgan Esq; *Dublin*.
1748. Mr Richard Marchant, at Edburton in *Suffex*.
Rev. Mr Streingham Master, of Croston, *Lancashire*.
Rev. Mr Moore, Lecturer of St Bartholomew the Less,
1749. London.
Rev. Norman Moss M.A. Prebendary of *Lincoln*.
John Martin Esq; Banker in *Lombard-street*.
1750. Humphry Monoux of Sandy, *Bedfordshire*, Esq;
1751. Charles Mosse D. D. Archdeacon of *Colchester*.
N.
1742. Right Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of *Norwich*.
1718. Mr Samuel Newey, *London*.
1743. Samuel Nicols LL.D. Prebendary of St Paul's, and
Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.
1744. William Nowell M.A. Rector of Stipston le Moyne,
Nottinghamshire.
1748. Rev. Mr North, Rector of Sternfield, *Suffolk*.

H

Right

Time of
Admission.

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Time of
Admission.

1734. **R**ight Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Thomas Osborn LL.D. Rector of Clifton in Bed-
fordshire.

1747. } Henry Owen M.B. of Broadwell near Stow on the
Wold, Gloucestershire.

1734. **R**ight Rev. John Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

1725. Sir John Phillips Bart. Picton Castle, Pembroke-sh.

1726. Sir John Price, of New-Town-Hall, Montgomeryshire.

1727. Thomas Pendo D.D. Principal of Jesus College, Oxon.

Vincent Perronet M.A. Vicar of Shoreham, Kent.

1744. } Rev. Mr. Blittis, Preacher at the German Church

in the Savoy.

1745. Joseph Patson M.A. Vicar of Badingham, Norfolk.

1746. John Potter D.D. Archdeacon of Oxford.

1747. John Pennington M. A. Rector of All-Saints in

Huntingdon.

Rev. Mr. John Pidding, Rector of Kighley, York-shire.

1748. } John Porseth M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon.

Rev. Mr. James Parr, Rector of Wold, Northampton-sh.

1749. William Price Esq. of Rutae in Merionethshire.

John Paule M. A. Vicar of Tilney, Norfolk.

1750. } Edward Pemberton M. A. Vicar of Balcham St

Pauls, in Essex.

1751. Rev. Mr. John Penrose, Vicar of Glurvias and Budock

in Cornwall.

1740. **R**EV. Mr. Ralph, Vicar of Ingatesham, Essex.

Nicholas Robinson M.D. at the College of Phy-

1741. } sicians, London.

David Ravand Esq. London.

1743. William Rothery M. A. Lecturer of Chelsea.

1746. Gloucester Ridley LL. B. Minister of Poplar.

George

Time of
Admission.

[23]

To admit
admission

1747. { George Henry Rook D.D. Master of Christ's Coll. Camb.
Rev. — Robinson B. D. of Pocklington, Yorkshire.
1750. { John Reepe M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambr.
Thomas Richards, M. A. Rector of Llanfyllin in
Montgomeryshire.

1707. R ight Rev. Thomas Lord Bishop of Sodor and
Man.

1732. { Joseph Smith, D.D. Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
Francis Stanley M. A. Rector of Hadham, Herts.

1734. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. Chelsea.

1736. Thomas Saville Esq; London.

R. Sneyd D.D. Rector of Heringham Sible, Essex.

1740. { Humphry Sydenham Esq; London.

Henry Stebbing D.D. Chancellor of the Diocese of
Salisbury.

1745. Rev. Thomas Smalbroke M.A. Archdeacon of Coventry.
Mr John Stockwell, of Little Chelsea.

1746. { Hon. and Rev. Mr Stanley, Rector of Liverpool.

James Stonehouse M.D. Physician to the County In-
firmity at Northampton.

1747. Rev. Mr John Peter Stebelin.

1748. Rev. William Stead M. A. Vicar of Reigate, Surrey.

Dye Syer M. A. Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

1749. { William Stevenson D.D. Prebendary of Salisbury.

1750. Rev. Mr Thomas Skinner, Vicar of Llangattock,
Monmouthshire.

1730. { R EV. Mr Talbot, Rector of Burfield, Berks.

Thomas Troyte M.A. of Killerton, Devonshire.

1733. Sir John Thorold Bart. at Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

1737. { Rev. Mr Humphry Thomas, of St Just in Roseland,
Cornwall.

Samuel

Time of
Admission.

[24]

To omit
nothing

1740. Samuel Torriono Esq. Putney, Surrey.
1742. James Torkington M.A. Rector of Littlebury,
Huntingdonshire.
1743. Josiah Tucker M.A. Rector of St. Stephen, Bristol.
Mr Nathanael Townsend, in Lockbury.
John Thornton Esq. at London.
1746. Mr Nicholas Trevanion, at Windsor.
William Talbot M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cam-
bridge.
1747. Ralph Thoresby M.A. Rector of Stoke Newington,
Middlesex.
1748. Rev. Mr Trotter, Rector of Gravely, Cambridgeshire.
1750. Rich. Terriek D.D. Canon Residentiary of St Paul.
1750. John Thomas, D.D. Rector of Blechingly, Surrey,
and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.
1751. Rev. Mr. William Talbot, Minister of Keynton,
Warwickshire.
1700. James Vernon Esq. Westminster.
1732. Edward Vernon D.D. Rector of St George's,
Bloomsbury.
1744. Mr Richard Venn, Ludgate-Hill.
1725. Right Rev. Benjamin Lord Bishop of Winchester.
1734. Right Rev. Isaac Lord Bishop of Worcester.
1712. Samuel Weller LL.B. Minister of Maidstone, Kent.
1733. Rev. Mr Charles Wadsworth at How, Norfolk.
1734. Thomas Wilson D.D. Prebendary of Westminster.
1740. Mr William Watts, Vauxhall.
1742. Rev. Mr Ward of Kensington.
1742. Henry Weston Esq. Chertsey, Surrey.
1743. William Worthington, M.A. Vicar of Llanraiadr
in Mochmant, in the County of Denbigh.
1744. John Wiston M.A. Prebendary of York.
Sir William Wentworth Bart. at Bretton, Yorkshire.
Christopher

Time of
Admission.

[35]

- Christopher Wilson M.A. Prebendary of Westminster.
1745. } John Warcopp, LL. B.
Mr John Wilberfoss, Merchant at Gainsborough.
1748. } Rev. Mr Edw. Wilson, Rector of Westmeston, Suffex.
Francis Walwyn D.D. Prebendary of Canterbury.
1749. } Mr William Wright, of St Anne's Westminster.
1750. } Rev. Mr John Warner, Rector of Cherrington in
Warwickshire.
Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, Senior Fellow of Trinity
College, Cambridge.
1751. } Rev. Mr Christopher Walter, of Great Stoughton,
Huntingdonshire.
1744. } THE Most Rev. Matthew Lord Archbishop of
York.
1748. } Edward Yardley B. D. Archdeacon of Cardigan.
1750. } Francis Yarborough, D. D. Principal of Brazen-
Nose College, Oxon.
1724. } REV. Mr Ziegenbagen, one of His Majesty's Ger-
man Chaplains.
1733. } Charles Zouch M.A. of Sandal Magna, Yorkshire.
-

LADIES Annual Contributors.

1732. } MRS Basset of Yanton-Court, Devon.
Mrs Bridget Ilbert of Bowring-Leigh, Devon.
Her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Somerset.
1747. } Right Honourable the Countess of Northumberland.
Mrs Lloyd, at the Salt Office.
1749. } Mrs Green, at Derby.
Mrs Pierson, New Bond-Street.
1760. } Lady Legard, at Ganton, Yorkshire.
Mrs Jane Thornton, at Clapham in Surry.

N.

N^o II.

THAT the Charity-Schools might answer the true Purpose for which they were erected, this Society have, in their *Circular Letters* to their Correspondents, recommended, that, with their Instructions in Religion and Piety, they should join all proper Methods of Inuring the Children to *Labour and Industry*; and in their *Circular Letter A.D. 1712*, they have these Words:

“ And because some have apprehended, that the placing so many of them out Apprentices to Manual Trades, as is now generally done, may occasion, in Time, a Want of Servants, especially in Husbandry; the Society recommend it to your Consideration, whether the bringing up the Children to Husbandry, or putting them out to Services, at Sea, or in sober Families, may not be more useful to the Publick, and no less beneficial to themselves.

1719.

In the Year 1719, they recommended the same Thing to their Correspondents, in the following Words.

“ Next to improving the Minds of the Poor in all necessary Christian Knowledge, the Society have desired, and do again earnestly intreat all their Correspondents, to use their utmost Endeavours to get some kind of Labour added to the Instruction given to Children in the Charity Schools;

" Schools; as *Husbandry* in any of its Branches,
 " *Spinning, Sewing, Knitting,* or any other useful
 " Employment; to which the particular Manufactures
 " of their respective Countries may lead them:
 " This will bring them to an Habit of Industry,
 " as well as prepare them for the Business by which
 " they are afterwards to subsist in the World, and
 " effectually obviate an Objection against the Cha-
 " rity Schools, that they tend to take poor Children
 " off from those servile Offices which are necessary
 " in all Communities, and for which the wise Go-
 " vernor of the World has by his Providence de-
 " signed them.

" The best Means of employing the Poor, has
 " always had a Share in the Thoughts of the wisest
 " Men in this Kingdom; and the present State of
 " Affairs, with respect to our Trade, seems to re-
 " quire a Continuance of your Care and Applica-
 " tion, to promote those Employments among the
 " Children educated in Charity Schools, which may
 " be most for the Service of the Publick; so that
 " beside *Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick,* and
 " instructing them in the Principles and Rules of
 " our holy Religion, they ought also to be inured
 " to some sort of profitable *Labour or Business.*

" It has been observed by a worthy Correspond-
 " ing Member, that where, in the Want of other
 " Labour, the Children in the Country go a Mile
 " or two to School, even that has contributed to
 " make them robust and active; and that *Gar-
 " dening, Plowing, Harrowing,* or other servile La-
 " bour every other Day for their Parents, has been
 " no Prejudice to their Progress in Learning.

" 'Tis not easy to prescribe such an Employ as
 " would suit all Parts of the Kingdom; and there-

" fore

Circular
 Letter
 1720.

Circular
 Letter
 1722.

1725. "That it must be left to the Prudence of those
 who are intrusted with the Management of Cha-
 rity Schools, to chuse such Employments for
 the Children, as they shall judge to be most prac-
 ticable in their respective Places; and if any in
 your Neighbourhood have been so happy as to
 fall into a proper Method for employing poor
 Children, you are desired to signify it in a parti-
 cular manner as you can; that when the So-
 ciety are furnished with a greater Variety of such
 Methods, they may be communicated to the
 Publick for general Practice.

"AND tho' the Manner of employing the Poor,
 may, at first, be attended with some Difficulty,
 by reason of the Variety of Manufactures in the
 Kingdom, and the Materials necessary for them,
 which all Places do not equally afford; yet
 wherever an Attempt has been made (tho' by
 Means perhaps at first not appearing very proba-
 ble) it has seldom failed of producing some
 good Effect: for notwithstanding the Produce of
 the Manufactures, wherein the Poor are employ-
 ed, should happen to be but small, yet if they
 are kept from idleness and Beggary, and inured to
 a sober and industrious way of Living, the good
 Effects thereof, as well to themselves as to the
 Publick, will fully compensate all the Pains that
 shall be taken therein.

"THE general Usefulness of Husbandry to this
 Nation, the real Want there has been of Persons
 to be employed in it, and the Mortality that has
 lately happened in many Counties, especially
 among the lower and more laborious sort of
 People, are, in the Opinion of the Society, all of
 them, very good Reasons to engage their Mem-
 bers

Circular
 Letter

1729.

Circular
 Letter

1729

" bear to use their utmost Endeavours that poor
 " Children may be bound out *Apprentices* to that
 " Business, which would silence one of the most
 " popular Clamours that has been raised against
 " Charity Schools. This Concern therefore, which
 " so nearly affects the common Interest of our
 " Country, is particularly recommended by the So-
 " ciety to all their Members.

From these *Extracts* it will appear, how care-
 ful this Society has always been to obviate the com-
 mon Objections made against the Charity Schools,
 that they only breed up Children in Idleness and
 Pride; and it must not be omitted, that as early
 as the Year 1712, they particularly recommended,
 " That however these Children are disposed of, it
 " will be very necessary beforehand to teach them
 " that great Lesson of *true Humility*, which our
 " Saviour has prescribed to all that will be his Dis-
 " ciples; lest the Advantages they receive from a
 " pious Education, should incline them to put too
 " great a Value upon themselves; and therefore
 " that the Masters be often put in mind of guard-
 " ing the Children under their Care, as much as
 " possible, against such dangerous Conceits; and in
 " order thereunto, to instruct them very carefully
 " in the Duties of Servants, and Submission to
 " Superiors.

AND knowing that it is of the highest Import-
 tance to the Welfare of the Charity Schools, to re-
 move all Occasion of Complaint against them as
 Nurseries of *Disaffection* to the Government, They
 acquainted their Members in Town and Country,
 " That his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*
 " having heard some Complaints against the Con-
 " duct of certain Teachers in these Schools, on this

“ Head, did, in 1716, write a Letter to the Trustees
“ of the Schools in and about London, earnestly ex-
“horting them rigorously to animadvert upon all,
“ whether Children or Teachers, who either appear,
“ or suffer them to appear at any time in publick,
“ to affront the Government, and bear a Part in those
“ Tumults and Riots, which are so great a Scandal,
“ as well as Prejudice, to the good Order and Peace
“ of the Realm. And likewise, if there be any Ca-
“ techisms or Institutions taught in any of these
“ Schools, that meddle with political or party Prin-
“ ciples, that they ought immediately to be thrown
“ aside, as pernicious to the original Design of these
“ pious Nurseries. *including your petition*
“ Some time after this, his Grace, in a particular
“ manner, recommended it to the Trustees of the
“ Charity Schools in and about London, “ To require
“ all the Masters and Mistresses under their Di-
“ rection, not only to take the Oaths to the Go-
“ vernment before their Admission, but at the
“ Time of their Admission to subscribe to some such
“ solemn Promise, or Declaration, as the follow-
“ ing, viz. That they do heartily acknowledge his Ma-
“ jesty King GEORGE, to be the only lawful and
“ rightful King of these Realms; and will to the
“ utmost of their Power educate the Children com-
“ mitted to their Charge, in a true Sense of their
“ Duty to him as such; That they will not by any
“ Words or Actions, do any thing whereby to lessen
“ their Esteem of, or their Obedience to the present
“ Government: That upon all publick Days, when
“ their Children may be likely to appear among any
“ disorderly Persons, they will do their best to keep them
“ in, and severely punish them, if they shall hear of
“ their running into any Tumult, or publick Meet-
“ ings.”

ings, contrary to the good Order of such Schools
and Scholars.

SEVERAL other Prelates have carefully perused the like Exhortations, in their Sermons at the Anniversary Meetings of the Charity Schools, as well as on other Occasions; and the Society think it incumbent on them to use all their Interest to procure a general Conformity to his Grace's and their Lordships Sentiments in this Matter, as of the last Importance to the Welfare of the Charity Schools; and therefore intreat all their Correspondents to do their utmost to remove all Occasions of Complaint, as they value the Prosperity of these Schools.

An Account of the CHARITY SCHOOLS in and about London and Westminster,

APRIL 1791.

This Mark denotes Schools of which an Account hath been this Year sent to the Publisher, which Schools generally attend the Anniversary Meeting.

C. signifies Cloathed

M. maintained

Pr. G. part Cloathed

Set to Work

CHARITY SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

SCHOOLS	Boys put out from the School to the Sea	Girls put out from the School to the Sea	Boys put out from the School to the Sea	Girls put out from the School to the Sea	Boys put out from the School to the Sea	Girls put out from the School to the Sea	Total
* A ldgate Ward with- in, formerly St Katharine Cred. 1717. C. }	1	50	—	182	—	—	314
* St Andrew Holborn, erected 1699. C. }	1	80	—	2	—	—	518
* In the same Parish, 1700. C.	1	—	71	—	290	—	361
* In the same Parish, 1715 for Teaching Navigation to Children gratis, out of any Cha- rity Schools, within the Bills of Mortality, on Mondays, Wednes- days, and Fridays; from whence 221 Boys have been put Apprentices to Sea, included in the Numbers put out of their respective Schools.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
* St. Anne Aldersgate 1709. C.	2	30	30	91	118	43	394
* St. Anne Blackfryars, set up 1701, supported by Endowment, C.	2	40	30	114	149	77	541
* St. Ann Westminster 1698. C.	1	52	—	333	88	—	473
* In the same Parish 1698. C.	1	—	52	—	144	157	353
* St. Bartholomew the Great, for Boys 1717, and for Girls 1727. Pr. G.	2	26	30	63	63	3	269
* Battersea, Surry, founded and endowed by a Person of Qua- lity for 20 Boys, taught to Read, Write, and cast Accounts, several of whom are afterwards Apprenticed with the Interest of two Legacies left for that Purpose.	1	20	—	100	—	—	120
	13	298	198	1230	602	558	4623

[33]									
CHARITY SCHOOLS in the Parishes of									
No. of Sch.	BOYS	GIRLS	Boys put out since setting up of the School to Apprenticeship or to Sea.		Girls put out since setting up of the School to Apprenticeship or to Sea.		No. of Children present in the School at the last General Survey		
* Billingsgate Ward 1714 C.	1	40							
* St. Botolph Aldersgate, 1702. C.	1	30							140
* In the same Parish 1702. C.	1				51				532
St. Botolph Aldgate within For Boys set up 1698, and for Girls 1710. G.	2	50	40	150		16	180		216
St. Botolph Bishopsgate, 1702. C.	2	25	25	32	82	32			272
St. Bride's Parish 1711. C.	2	56	40			20	55		339
* Bridge and Candlewick Ward, set up for Boys 1710. Girls 1717, formerly under the Name of St. Michael Crooked-Lane, and St. Magen the Martyr. Cl.	2	60	40			48	60		341
* British Charity School, Clerkenwell Green, was set up 1737, for the instructing, clothing, and putting forth Apprentices poor Children, descended of <i>Wife</i> Pa- rents, born in or near London, that have no Parochial Settlement here.	1	30							894
* Broadstreet Ward 1714 C.	2	50	30						376
Camberwell in Surry 1721 C.	2	25	25			33	128		531
Castle Baynard Ward C.	2	30	20	79	185	53	124		146
Boys 1710. Girls 1719.	2	30	20	79	185	53	124		471
Chelsea, Middlesex, set up 1707, endow'd with 10 l. per ann. for ever, by the late Mr. Chamber- layne, Ps. C. and Ps. M.	2	35	20	72	12				144
In the same Parish, Set up June 1709, for Soldiers Girls, Supported by Ladies and Gentle- women, seven of whom are Tru- stees. Cl.	1		30			7	97		134
* Christ - Church, Spital- Fields, set up 1708. Cl.	2	30	30						439
Christ Church in Surry, Boys 1711. Girls 1715. C.	2	30	10			44	52	35	363
* St. Clement Dane 1702 C.	2	60	40			32		298	949
	27	351	270	2388	1076	252	1550	6187	

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

In the Parish of

Sir George Wheeler's Cha-
pel in *Spital Fields*. 1703. C. W.

St. Giles Cripplegate with-
out, in *Redcross-Street*. 1698. C.

In the same Parish, sup-
ported by the *Lady Elizabeth Hil-*
lary's Legacy of 6s. 4. 10s. per Ann
1709. Cl.

St. Giles in the Fields, and
St. George Bloomsbury, set
up 1702. C.

The Trustees of these Schools in
C. 1723 finding themselves burthen'd
with binding out Girls to Trades,
agreed that for the future 20 of
the eldest Girls shall be wholly
maintain'd in the Schools, with a
Person appointed to teach them
what is necessary to qualify them
for Services.

Greenwich, Kent. 1700.

C. W. the Children here spin, and
make their own Cloaths both Lin-
nen and Woollen.

In the same Parish,
Cloathed in Green.

In the same Parish,
Cloathed in Grey.

Hammer-smith, Middlesex

Highgate, Middlesex. C. set up
for Girls 1722. The Schoolhouse
was built by Edward Pauncefoot
Esq. who endowed it with 20 l.
per Ann. for ever.

St. James Clerkenwel, C. 1700.

In the same Parish, 1730.
for Children 5 Years old, to qual-
ify them for the other Schools.

St. James Westminster, C.
supported by the Offertory, 1697.

In the same Parish in
King-street, set up 1712, by the
late Archbishop *Tenison*, supported
out of the Revenue of the Chap-
el, C. 1702.

Boys put out of the School to be apprenticed to Trades or Crafts	Girls put out of the School to be apprenticed to Trades or Crafts	Boys put out of the School to be apprenticed to Trades or Crafts	Girls put out of the School to be apprenticed to Trades or Crafts	Boys put out of the School to be apprenticed to Trades or Crafts	Girls put out of the School to be apprenticed to Trades or Crafts
1	30	14	11	55	
1	100	947		1250	
1	30	32	31	113	
4	101	101	277	89	1036
1	40	4	200	144	
1	20			20	
1	28			18	
2	20			40	
1	20			20	
2	60	40	113	143	47
1	20			30	
1	42	136		178	
1	36	120		156	
18	427	311	1242	959	470
				378	3787

[36]		Boys put out free setting up of the School or of the Boys. or on Sea		Girls put out free setting up of the School or of the Girls. or on Sea		No. of Children received at the Schools during the year in them	
CHARITY SCHOOLS		Boys		Girls		Total	
In the same Parish of St.		Boys		Girls		Total	
James Westminster, set up 1745.		1		60		100	
E. M. W. to prepare them for Service, supported by Collections at Sermons, and casual Benefactions							
St. John at Hackney, C.		2		93		304	
Set up 1714 laid down Lady day 1735. Reviv'd Midsummer following							
St. John Wapping, set up for boys 1704. Girls 1708. C.		2		488			
*St. John Southwark, 1735. Cl.		1		88			
Isleworth, Middlesex, 1735. C. W.		2		60			
*St. Katherine near the Tower, 1707. C.		2		353			
Kenington, Mid. 1707.		2		236			
To which His MAJESTY is graciously pleased to allow 80 l. per Ann. and the Children have a Dinner every Sunday from Michaelmas to Lady day							
Lambeth in Surry, Boys 1708. Girls 1706. C. W. One half of the Day the Boys are employ'd in Spinning Silk, the Girls in Knitting and Sewing alternately all day.		2		191			
*Langbourn Ward, set up in the Name of Althelm Lambard Street, 1702. and made the Ward School, 1735. Cl.		1		383			
*St. Leonard Shoreditch, Boys erected 1705. Girls 1709. C.		2		770			
*St. Luke Middlesex, from the Parish of St. Giles Cripplegate, set up 1710. Cl.		1		319			
In the same Parish, Cl.		1		53			
Set up 1727 supported by a Legacy of Mr. John Fisher, deceased; and Five Pounds allow'd to put each Boy Apprentice							
TOTAL		19385		2391029		1943269	
						4803345	

CHARITY SCHOOLS in the Parishes of	B.O.Y.S.	G.I.R.L.S.	Boys put out since setting up of the School to earn wages or by friends	Girls put out since setting up of the School to earn wages or by friends	No. of Children in the School including those who have been in them

St. Margaret Westminster, cloth'd in Blue, the Boys set up 1688, the Girls 1714. C.	2	51	34	80	7	108	680
In the same Parish, cloth'd in Grey, W. and M. the Boys set up 1698.	2	50	26	38	118	675	
St. Martin in the Fields 1699. C. In these Schools 33 Girls are M. and one third Part of the Boys are daily employed in useful Labour, so that the whole School works 3 Days in a Week, by Rotation.	3	80	51	536	198	865	
* St. Mary at Illington 1720. C.	2	26	18	97	23	15	221
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Boys 1712 Girls 1722. C.	2	50	20	167	27	31	525
St. Mary Overee, alias St. Saviour Southwark, C.	2	60	50		266	516	
St. Mary Rotherhith, C.	1	20		4			25
* St. Mary le Strand, 1708. C.	1	20		90			430
* St. Mary Whitechapel, 1705. C.	2	60	40	142	142	195	825
Mile End, Old Town, set up 1723. C.	1	30		116			178
In the same Parish, cloth'd in Blue, and endow'd	1	100					100
Mortlake in Surry, set up 1701. C.	2	9	9				18
Newington Butts, Surry, 1716. C.	1	32		42			72
Norton Folgate, C. This School was set up 1691, and has been very useful as a Nursery to the Neighbouring Charity Schools	1	60					60
* St. Olave Old Jewry, and St. Martin Ironmonger Lane, set up 1717. C.	1	40		188			278
* St. Olave Southwark 1735. C.	1		40		17		69
	25	687	288	2106	697	178	1061
						5217	

	Boys put out since setting up the school	Girls put out since setting up the school	No. of Children in the school
CHARITY SCHOOLS			
* St Paul Covent Garden, Boys 1712, Girls 1712, C.	2	30	20
St. Paul Shadwell, Boys 1699, Girls 1712, C.	2	40	30
Poplar Chapel in Street, & 1711.	1	30	20
Putney, Surry, C.	1	20	—
* Queen-Hitch Ward, set up 1717, C.	2	24	20
Ratcliff Hamlet, Street, Boys 1710, Girls 1723, C.	2	35	15
Richmond in Surry, set up 1711, C.	2	50	50
* St. Sepulchre within, set up 1700, C.	1	51	—
* In the same Parish within, set up 1700, C.	1	—	51
* In the same Parish without, Girls set up 1711, C.	1	—	25
* In the same Parish within, Boys set up 1706, C.	1	23	—
* St. Stephen, Walbrook, 1698, C.	1	35	—
* St. Thomas Southwark, 1704, C.	1	30	—
* Tower-Ward, Girls, 1707, Boys 1709, C.	2	60	60
Vintry-Ward 1710, C.	1	30	—
Wandsworth, Surry,	1	25	—
Brought from Page 32	13	513	271
— from Page 33	27	551	370
— from Page 34	26	615	400
— from Page 35	18	427	311
— from Page 36	19	385	239
— from Page 37	23	687	188
TOTAL	150	3276	2073

Boys at School 2476
 Girls at School 2072
 Boys put out to Appren. 12368
 To Services, &c. 7016
 Girls put out to Appren. 2703
 To Services, &c. 6193

Total of Children at School. 4548
 Total of Children put to Apprenticeship and Services, or taken out by Friends; of which 899 are gone to Sea, out of 40 Schools.

Note, The Trustees of some Schools have thought fit to lessen the Number of Children, that the rest might be entirely supported; which is the reason the Number now taught, is short of what it was formerly.

The Number of Charity-Schools in each County of England and Wales, with the Number of Children taught in them, according to the best Information that has been given to the Publisher hereof, is as follows:

County	Schools	Children	County	Schools	Children
Anglesea	1	28	Lincolnshire	91	1106
Buckinghamshire	44	571	Merionethshire	2	28
Bath	59	807	Midlothian	25	318
Brecknockshire	5	291	Monmouthshire	7	104
Buckinghamshire	57	885	Montgomeryshire	6	96
Cambridgeshire	36	673	Norfolk	34	570
Cardiganshire	2	10	Northamptonshire	47	508
Carmarthenshire	13	132	Northumberland	10	430
Carnarvonshire	3	35	Nottinghamshire	30	252
Cheshire	17	124	Oxfordshire	23	366
Devonshire	13	72	Pembrokeshire	25	184
Dorsetshire	6	160	Radnorshire	2	60
Derbyshire	4	100	Rutlandshire	1	32
Devonshire	18	274	Shropshire	15	371
Devonshire	41	629	Somersetshire	33	582
Devonshire	15	227	Staffordshire	16	230
Dorsetshire	13	299	Suffolk	40	600
Essex	22	199	Surrey	29	746
Flintshire	1	60	Sussex	25	504
Glamorganshire	8	150	Warwickshire	30	725
Gloucestershire	6	242	Westmorland	1	16
Hampshire	39	542	Wiltshire	27	236
Herefordshire	20	468	Worcestershire	18	612
Hertfordshire	31	672	Yorkshire	34	893
Huntingdonshire	15	282			
Herefordshire	6	268			
Leicestershire	21	311			
Leicestershire	16	471			
			Brought forward	689	9825
					1877
					1165

Note, Where the Number of Schools is not given, they are put in the Column of this Account, without distinguishing the Sexes, they are put in the Column of

*An Account of the Circulating CHARITIV SCHOOLS in
Wales, from Michaelmas 1749, to Michaelmas 1750.*

Schools	N ^o of Scholars	Schools	N ^o of Scholars
Anglesea	9	Merionethshire	4
Breconshire	9	Monmouthshire	5
Cardiganshire	9	Montgomeryshire	4
Carmarthenshire	28	Pembrokeshire	11
Carnarvonshire	23	Radnorshire	25
Denbighshire	9		
Glamorganshire	17		
Herefordshire	1		
	105	Brought over	105
	6093		6244

N. B. In many of the *Welsh* Schools, the Adult People, Men and Women, (being ignorant of the *English* Tongue) are taught to Read the Scripture in the *British* Language; and most of the Masters instruct, for three or four Hours in the Evening, after School-time, twice as many as they had in the Schools by Day, who could not attend at other times.

N. B. Some *English* Charity Schools are included; but up of late for the Poor who did not understand *Welsh*.

A Summary View of the CHARITY SCHOOLS in Great-Britain and Ireland.

	Sch. Boys	Girls
AT LONDON	150	5476
In other Parts of Great Britain	1329	18500
Welsh Schools not included in the List, see 39.	130	6244
In North Britain, by the Account published 1748.	134	189
In IRELAND, for teaching to Read and Write only.	168	2400
In Dicto, erected pursuant to his Majesty's Charter, and encourg'd by his Royal Bounty of 1000 l. per Annum, for instructing, employing, and wholly maintaining the Children, exclusive of the		280
Dublin Work-house School		
Apprenticed, 509 to Nov. 1748.		
Total of Schools	1941	37704
Boys and Girls now taught in those Schools		46909

Now, Where the Number of Scholars have been signified to the Publisher of this Account, without distinguishing the Sexes, they are put in the Column of Boys.

The following PROPOSAL having been made to the SOCIETY some Time ago, was reprinted by them, and recommended again to the Consideration of all the Trustees for CHARITY SCHOOLS, and distributed among those which are in and about London.

THE Instructing of Youth, and Providing for the Poor and Impotent, are such obvious Duties, that they meet with universal Approbation; but the most proper Means to attain that good End, is often disputed.

THE Erecting of Charity Schools has most certainly laid a good Foundation for the first; and the late excellent Law relating to *Work-Houses*, has put it in the Power of every Parish in a much better Manner to provide for the latter.

As to the Charity Schools, it must needs be acknowledged, that those excellent Persons who first form'd, and they who have since conducted that good Work, ought ever to be mentioned with Honour: And now, that such Schools are established in most Parts of the Kingdom, it is much to be wished that some Means could be contrived to render them still more useful, and effectually to answer the good Purposes of their Institution.

It is conceived, that if the Children educated in Charity Schools, were employed in some such Business as they are capable of, it would be no Hindrance to their Learning, and might have a very good Effect, by insuring them early to Industry; but what that Employment should be, and the Manner of conducting it, must be left to the Managers of the several Schools, who are the best Judges of what is most proper and convenient to be done.

A Proposal for adding *Work* to the *Education* usually given to the Charity Children.

SUPPOSE *England and Wales* to contain *Ten thousand Parishes*, and that but *Ten Persons* in every Parish, one with another, were by some Method employ'd, who were perfectly idle before, then the whole number of Persons so set to work would be *One Hundred thousand*, who, if they work but *200 Days* in a Year, and one with another earn'd but a *Half Penny* a Day, the Produce of their Labour at the Year's end would amount to *62,500 Pounds*.

Coarse Wool,
Flax, or Hemp
to be spun in
the Charity
Schools.

THE Spinning of coarse Wool, Flax, or Hemp, is a Thing easily learnt, and the Waste which will be always made by Beginners won't amount to much. And if it were possible so to contrive it, that the Parents of the Children might reap some Advantage from what is so earned, it would be a great Inducement for them to keep the Children to their Business; and if the Undertaking succeeded, it is to be hoped, that many good People would send in coarse Materials to be work'd up for the Benefit of the School.

It is impossible to give minute and particular Directions for conducting this Undertaking, and therefore that must be left to the Managers, who will best judge what is necessary to be done; but till the School is very well got into some Method, the best way will most certainly be to keep the Business in a small compass.

THO' the Spinning of Wool, and Flax, or Hemp, is proposed, as most advantageous, yet where this is found impracticable, the Children should be employ'd in some other Way, and always have what they earn for their Encouragement: that would make them diligent, and induce all good Christians to assist in an Undertaking, which so much conduces to the Glory of God, and the Good of Mankind.

MATHE-

November 16. 1750.
MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL in *Hulton Garden*.

MINUTE **T**HE Trustees of the Navigation School, taking Notice, that it hath often happened, that the Parents or Friends of the Boys taught in this School, and qualified to be put out to Sea Service, have refused or prevented their being bound out Apprentice to such Service, contrary to their own Agreement upon their Admission into this School, to the Hindrance of this Charity, and the Publick Detriment: For preventing therefore such Inconveniencies, as much as in the Trustees of this School lies, it is to be wished, that the Trustees of the Charity Schools, at their next general Meeting, would be pleased to come to a Resolution, that the Boys sent from their respective Charity Schools to this School to be taught Navigation, shall receive no further Benefit from them, unless such Boys shall be bound out Apprentice to Sea-Service at such Time as the Trustees of this School shall think them sufficiently qualified in that Behalf.

The above Minute of the Trustees of the Navigation School, having been laid before the Trustees of the Charity Schools, at their General Meeting, the 7th. of *February*, they came to the following Resolution.

St Dunstan's Quest-House, Feb. 7. 1750-1.
 At a General Meeting of the Trustees of the Charity Schools,

A Greed, to recommend it to the Trustees of the Charity Schools, that for the future, the Boys who are sent to the Navigation School in *Hulton Garden*, be bound Apprentice to the Sea Service only, and at such Time as the Trustees of the said School shall judge them sufficiently qualified. And in case any Boy shall refuse to go to Sea, after he has learned Navigation, such Boy shall then be deprived of the Money allotted by the Trustees of the School to which he belongs, to put him Apprentice to any other Trade.

Which Resolution it is desired may be complied with by the Trustees of the several Schools who send Boys to the Navigation School.

MINUTE

MINUTE THE Master reported, that in Pursuance of the Order of the 16th of November last, he had computed the Number of Boys that had been received into this School within the Space of these seven Years last past, and the Number of those who have been bound out to Sea, and finds the Number to stand thus, there have been received into this School 130, and bound out to Sea 76 only, so that about 5 are gone to Sea to 9 taken in.

June 14. 1750.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Charity School of St Giles in the Fields,

O Rdered, that for the future, if any Boy, who has had his Education in the Navigation School, shall refuse to be bound out to Sea-Service, such Lad shall not receive any Benefit from these Schools, and that the 2/- 2/- which the Trustees usually pay when Lads are bound out with the Consent and Approbation of the Trustees, be paid into the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navigation School, which this Board desires may be applied to the Benefit of such Children who shall be bound out to Sea-Service from this School, in such Manner as the Trustees of the Navigation School shall please to direct.

The Trustees for the Charity-Schools in St. Andrew's Holborn, LONDON, are so sensible of the Use it may be to the Publick, to dispose of the Children under their Care, with regard to their Genius, for Tilling Ground, and other parts of Husbandry; that they have given the following Notice

Proposal for
employing

To all FARMERS, GARDENERS, and other Occupiers of Land in England.

I T having been represented to the Trustees of the Charity-Schools in the Parish of St. Andrew's Holborn, in the City of London; that there is great want of Hands, in divers Parts of the Kingdom, for Tilling the Ground, and performing other Parts of Husbandry: And the said Trustees being heartily disposed to do all in their Power, to render their Charity Children useful to the Publick,

and

and answer all other the good Purposes and Intentions of the Encouragers of these pious and beneficial Institutions, Boys in *Hog* do hereby give notice, That they will bind Boys Apprentices *Handy*, for Seven Years, to learn the Art of Husbandry, and Girls for Five Years, to do Household-Work, to any Farmer, Gentleman, or Owner of Land, or other Persons of Character and Substance, that shall please to apply to their School House, in *Hutton-Garden*, for that Purpose, and that the Sum of 5 £ with every Boy, and 3 £ with every Girl to put out Apprentice, will be paid by their respective Treasurers.

N.B. The Boys are taught the first five Rules of *Vulgar Arithmetic*, Writing, and to read English, and the Girls to read and write English, and to do *Plain Work*.

There having sometimes happened a much Difficulty in obtaining a Legacy given to the Charity-Schools, by reason of some Defect in expressing such Bequest; it seems convenient to set down how such Legacy may be so expressed, as to prevent any Scruple about Paying it; which may be done in this Manner, viz.

ITEM, I A B. *Revere Character single in 8vo.*
 unto G. H. of *Minion Character single in 12mo.*
 Sum of *The same with Common Prayer and Psalm.*
 to the Intent, *Nonpareil single in 12mo.*
 pay the same to the *The same with Common Prayer and Psalm.*
 Time being of *The Cambridge Blue.*
 Teaching [poor Children, or poor Boys, *The same with Common Prayer and Psalm.*
 or poor Girls] to Read, &c. in the Pa-
 rish of *The White Bible with Common Prayer and Psalm.*
 of *Telegraph and Picture in the Yellow.*
 County of *Isa Chalmers in 8vo.*
 Use of the said School. *Long Printer.*

and answer all other the good Purposes and Intentions of
the Encouragers of these pious and beneficial Institutions, Boys in the
do hereby give notice, That the Boys Apprentices
times for Seven Years, to learn the Art of Husbandry,
and Girls for Five Years, to do Household-Work, or any
other useful Occupation of Industry, or otherwise
to their School-Masters, in the same manner, for the Pur-
pose, and that the Summ of £100 will be paid to every
with every Girl to put out a Apprentice, will be paid by their
respective Parents.

EUROPEAN CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

Dispersed by the SOCIETY.

Bibles may be bought at the following Prices, viz.

	In Quires.
B Revere Character single in 8vo. ———	4
— The same with the Apocrypha ———	5
Minion Character single in 12mo. ———	6
The same, — with Common Prayer and Psalms ———	6
Nonpareil Character single in 12mo. ———	2
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N^O. IV.

A C C O U N T

OF THE

Protestant Mission to EAST-INDIA,

1750.

THE Society have, since their last printed Account, received several Letters from their Missionaries, together with their respective Journals for the Year 1749: by the Ships *Elizabeth* and *Fort St. George*.

Mission at
Madras.

Among these, is one from the Rev. Mess. *Fabricius* and *Breithaupt*, at *Madras*, dated Jan. 17, 1749: to acquaint the Society, "That by reason of their unsettled Circumstances, since the Distresses brought upon them by the late War, they had not been able to make such a Progress in the Work of their Mission, as they heartily wish, and did heretofore; they had however embraced every Opportunity of preaching among the *Heathens*, as well as of visiting their poor *Christian* Brethren in the Villages and Country around them." That "they are every Day more than other convinced, by many gracious Helps and clear Evidences, of the particular Providence of God over them; and that his Favours and Blessings to them will, in due Season (if they faint not) rise in Proportion to

" the

" the severe and long Trials of Affliction they had en-
 " dured."—That " since they were returned from their
 " Exile at *Poliacatte* to *Madras*, they had met with extra-
 " ordinary Civilities and Kindnesses, particularly from Ad-
 " miral *Boscawen*, and the Governor of *Fort St David*,
 " with the Council, who had promised them their best
 " Assistance towards resettling them, and making up the
 " Loss they had of a Place for religious Worship, and a
 " Mission-House; and were well-disposed to assign them,
 " (with the Consent of the *East-India Company*) one of
 " the few Churches belonging to the *French Missionaries*."
 However, by another Letter, dated *September 28, 1750*,
 it appears, " that they, through some unforeseen Obstruc-
 " tions to the executing such good Dispositions, continued
 " still under the same Difficulties, so that they had been
 " obliged to hire two Houses (though little and inconve-
 " nient) in the *Neighbour Suburbs*, for their Uses; and to
 " run up some slight Dwellings for the Servants of the
 " Mission." That " such must be their Shifts and Hard-
 " ships, till it shall please God to perfect their Re-esta-
 " blishment; and to put them into Possession of a Church
 " and Mission House of their own; of which they live in
 " constant Hopes, through the Favour of the *East-India*
 " Company, at the Society's Recommendations, together
 " with the liberal Contributions of their *European Bene-*
 " *factors*."

Their *Journals* confirm what they write in their Letters,
 and add some other Particulars, as that " the *English* Go-
 " vernment at *Fort St George* having divested the *French*
 " *Romish Priests* of the exorbitant Liberties they had
 " usurped for many Years, they had begun to carry away
 " their Things out of the *White-Town*, to the great Joy of
 " the *Protestant Mission*. Besides, since this, an Ordi-
 " nance had been published, that from thenceforth no
 " Body should cause his Slaves to be made Proselytes of
 " the *Papish Faith*, under the Penalty of losing them.—
 " That notwithstanding the unsettled and distressed Cir-
 " cumstances of their Mission, it hath pleased God to
 " encrease

Mission at
Cudalore.

increase both their *Tamil* and *Portuguese* Congrega-
tions with 7 Members to each of them.
As to the Mission at Cudalore, the Rev. Mr. *Emmender*,
(who was left alone there upon the Rev. Mr. *Emmender*'s Re-
turn to *Madras*) informs the Society, by a Letter dated
October 22, 1749, that "He had the Pleasure of embrace-
ing the *Rev.* *Mr. Emmerich* designed for *Tranquebar*,
who came in the *Lyby*, which Ship had been unfortu-
nately lost since in the River of *Swal*. — That his
Pleasure of seeing them would have been much greater,
had but one of them been appointed his College and
Fellow-Labourer. However, he is so persuaded of
the Society's kind intentions herein, that he designs to
prevail with Mr. *Hutten*, if he can, to come thither to
his Assistance, so soon as he has made himself in some
Degree Master of the *Tamil* Language. To this
he adds, "that it will be impossible for him *now* to go
through the *whole* Business of that Mission, or even to
discharge his Duty as he ought, both to the *Portuguese*
and *Tamil* Congregations, and to each of their Schools;
and the more so, since by the divine Blessing they are
daily encreasing; and that of late, some of the *Captives*
from *Madagascar* (being the *Hon.* Company's Slaves)
have been committed to his Care to be instructed in the
English Language, and to be prepared for *Holy Baptism*.
— Nevertheless, till he is happy in having a Fellow-La-
bourer, he resolves, by the Grace of God, to persevere
with Diligence, Satisfaction, and Cheerfulness in the
Work of the Lord, rendering in the same Time Thanks
to Almighty God, who is pleased to bless him that his
Labour is not in vain, by adding to his Christian Flock
many Members who walk uprightly, and in Sincerity
seek the *Will* of God, and in *Righteousness*. — Whole
good Behaviour in every Respect is indeed his greatest
Comfort and Joy.
Accordingly, the Society have the Pleasure of seeing by
his Journals, the following Increase to his Congregations,
viz.

To

To the *Tamulian* 13 Children Baptized.
 20 Adult Persons from a—
 — among the *Heathen*.
 35 To the *Portuguese* 2 Roman Catholics.
 4 Adult Persons, and
 1 Child from among the
 — *Heathen*.

In all 42

But besides this Success of his Labours, Mr *Kiernander* mentions in his Journal several other gracious Providences and Blessings to his Mission; and among the rest, that "Admiral *Boscawen* had, after his Return to *Fort St David*, recommended it to the Governor and Council there; "to favour the *British* Protestant Mission; and to give "aid to it the *Papish* Church in *Cudalore*. — Upon which, "there was an Order published by the Governor, obliging "all *Papish* Priests to remove out of the Company's Dis- "tricts; and as soon as they were gone, the Key of the "Portuguese Church was sent to him, with a Power in "Form, to take Possession thereof, which is as follows,
 "viz.

To the Rev. Mr JOHN ZACHARIAH KIERNANDER,
 British Missionary to the Honourable Society for
 Promoting Christian Knowledge.

SIR, THE Romish Church at *Cudalore* being vacant, in
 Consequence of our Orders to the Priest that exer-
 cised that Religion there, to depart the Honourable
 Company's Limits; we have therefore thought pro-
 per to appoint the said Place of Publick Worship, here-
 after to be called and known by the Name of *Chris-
 tian Church*, for the Use of the *British Missionaries* belong-
 ing to the Society for promoting *Christian Knowledge*,
 till the Honourable Company's Pleasure shall be known
 therein; desiring you will assemble your Congrega-
 tions in the said Church; and let them know it is now
 appointed

Ms
 7
 Ms

" appointed for the Exercise of the Protestant Religion.

" Dated in Fort St David this 25th Day of November,

" 1749.

" Signed by Order of the Hon. the President and Council.

" CHARLES BOUCHIER, Secretary."

" That by Virtue of this Order, the English, Tamulian, and Portuguese Congregations did assemble in this Church the next Day; upon which it was solemnly dedicated, and called by the Name of *Christ Church*, with divine Service and Sermons at different Hours in those Languages." — That (as the *Papish Priests* had defiled the Church in as bad a Condition as possible, having even carried off the Pulpit, and the Bell, and all that was moveable) he had been obliged, at a considerable Expence, to make the whole Pavement of it new, to repair the Doors and Windows, to white-wash the Walls all over within-side, and to furnish it with a Desk, and Pulpit, and Seats." — That *Mynster Salomon*, the Dutch Second of *Porto Nuovo*, had made him a Present of some *Japan-Copper* and *Tin* towards casting a Bell, which had been since done."

Such is the present State of the *British Missions* in the *East-Indies*; which gives the Society Reason to hope, that God will bring Good out of the Evils they have suffered, and prosper by his Providence, Grace, and Blessing, this, his own Work, in their Hands, more in the latter End than in its Beginning; so also, that their *Missionaries*, having been chastised a little for their *Pricks*, and having accomplished their *Afflictions* and *Warsfare* with Faith, Patience, and Perseverance, will grow themselves more fervent in Spirit, and valiant in their Ministry. — Moreover, they have Reason to believe, that the Honourable Directors of the *East-India Company* are disposed, of their own Accord, and without any Solicitations from the Society, to take these Missions under their more immediate Protection and Favour, and to shew extraordinary Marks of Regard and Encouragement to that Zeal and Fidelity which the Missionaries have manifested, not only for the Protestant Religion,

ligion, but likewise, for the Interest and Service of the Company during the late War. — However, as more will be wanting than is to be expected from that Company, to make good the Losses and Damages the Mission sustained by it, the Society must renew their Requests, with as much Earnestness as ever, to all of this Church and Nation, who have to Christian and Protestant a Design at Heart, with Abilities to carry it into Execution, that they would abound unto the Riches of Liberality in their Contributions to this Fund, till it become sufficient to maintain such a Number of Missions and Schools, as may, by the Grace of God, be able to spread once more, throughout the East, the Gospel of Christ in its original Simplicity and Purity, and as reformed from all the Corruptions and Abominations of Popery. — And may the Zeal and Example of Mr Professor Francke, and other foreign Protestants, provoke us to imitate them in their Love and Good Works, whose Benefactions have all along increased in Proportion to the Distresses of these Missions, and have amounted this Year to the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds.

As to the Danish Protestant Mission at Tranquebar, the Mission at Tranquebar. Reverend Missionaries there write nothing material in their Letter to the Society, dated September 26. 1750. except that "their three new Brethren (Mess. Schwartz, Poltzeng-bagen, and Hutteman) were safely landed upon July 6. 1750. at Fort St George, after a short and pleasant Voyage from Falmouth, within the Compass of Four Months and a few Days." They then "express great Thankfulness to God for the Mercies he had shewn them in such a Passage, together with their most respectful Acknowledgments to Capt. Egerton, and his Officers, for the most civil and kind Treatment of them in it." — They further notify their "having received the Silver, Stores, and Presents, that were sent them by the London, Capt. Sedgwick," but say, that "their Danish Ship was not then arrived, to their great Surprize and Concern." — They conclude with praying, "that the Divine Blessing may always attend the Consultations and Endeavours of the Society."

"Society." But this Letter seems to be no other than the Forerunner of a larger Account of their State and Progress, which is not yet come to Hand.

To all the Letters abovementioned, Answers have been returned; and the Society have sent them their usual Presents, with Supplies of necessary Stores, and such Remittances in Silver as their own Fund, and foreign Benefactions would afford. These went Freight-free, by the continued Favour of the Honourable Court of Directors of the *East-India Company*, who are hereby desired to accept the sincere Thanks of the Society, in publick Testimony of their Gratitude, not only for past Obligations, but also for the further good Offices intended them.

P O S T S C R I P T

Since this Account was drawn up, the Society have received other Letters and Journals from their several Missions, by the Ship *Severn*, Capt. *Darrel*.

Mission at
Madras.

Among these is a Letter, dated *January 22. 1750*, from the Rev. Mess. *Fabricius* and *Breithaupt* at *Madras*, which represents "the Circumstances of their Mission to be much the same as when they wrote last; nor have they any Reason to expect them to be better, or more settled, till final *Orders* shall come from the Hon. Directors of the *East India Company*, in regard to a convenient Place for their Settlement, a good Church, and proper Dwelling; but till then, they shall be obliged to live all separately (themselves, their Catechists, Servants, and Children) at an extraordinary Expence, in hired Houses.—However, they continue full of Hope, that these *Orders* will be in every Respect most favourable to them; and the more so, as the *Governor* and *Council* there have all along shewn a sincere Inclination

"and Desire to serve them, so far as they have it in their
"Power."

"It appears from their Journal, that "they continue as
"active and diligent as ever in converting the *Heathen*,
"by Preaching and Conferences; and that the chief *Stum-*
"bling-block they meet with, is the wicked Lives of *Eu-*
"ropean Christians, particularly Soldiers and Mariners." —
"But that "notwithstanding all Discouragements and Diffi-
"culties, God had been pleased to bless their Labours
"with such Success last Year, that their Congregations
"were increased with 41 Persons, 6 of whom were Pro-
"felytes from *Paganism*, and 35 Converts from *Papery*,
"after a publick Examination, and Recantation of their
"former Errors. That they had maintained and instruct-
"ed in the same Year, 20 Children in their School at
"Madras; besides employing two Schoolmasters in the
"Villages around it. But that they had met with a very
"sensible Affliction, in the Loss of the Rev. Mr *George*
"Seyniser, the *English* Chaplain at *Fort St George*, who
"died November 17, 1750, after a long Consumption. —
"He had been their dear and intimate Friend, was on
"all Occasions disposed to do them good Offices, and very
"often gave them both his Company and Assistance in
"their Conferences with the *Heathen*."

"By the same Ship came two Letters from the Rev. Mr
"Kiernander, dated the 4th and 5th of last February, along
"with his Journal for the Year 1750. wherein he acquaints
"the Society, "That, at his earnest Request, the Rev. Mr
"Huttemann had with all Readiness, and the unanimous
"Consent and Approbation of the *Danish* Missionaries at
"Tranquebar, already joined him as his Colleague and
"Fellow-Labourer at *Cudalore*, and was likely to prove a
"most able one; having, since his Arrival in *India*, made
"so great a Progress in learning the *Tamilian* Language,
"as to preach in it. — That he himself preached often
"among the *Heathen*, and held frequent Conferences with
"them, both in the Town of *Cudalore*, and the neigh-
"bouring Country, and with such good Fruits, by the
"Blessing

Million at
Cudalore.

To assist
the mission

" Blessing of God, that he had, on the 22^d of April,
" baptized 5 Adult Persons from among them, who had
" not only learned their Catechism by Heart, but with
" such Attention and Understanding, as shewed them to
" have a good Knowledge of the Gospel, and to have
" embraced it with Sincerity, and upon Conviction." —

That " he never failed in constant Visits and Admonitions
" to the Schools, both in *Wandil pelayan* and *Tripaploore*."

That " in the Mission-Schools there are at present 51
" Children, viz. in the

Tamilian 28, of whom 9 are entirely maintained, and
" 19 have a Monthly Allowance of 3
" *Panams*, each,

Portuguese 23, of whom 9 are also maintained, but the
" other have only their Instruction free.

But in this Number he don't reckon the " 10 *Cassie*
" Boys from *Madagascar*, who are in the Company's Ser-

vice, and instructed in *Fort St David* by a particular
" Schoolmaster, recommended by Mr *Kiernander*, at the

" special Request of Mr *Robins*, the *English* Engineer, —

At the Close of his Journal he gives this summary Account
of his Congregations, that " they had been increased with

" 62 Souls, viz.

The *Tamilian* with 10 Children, and
" 35 Adult Persons from among
" the *Heathens*.

3 *Roman Catholics*.

The *Portuguese* with 7 Children,

5 Adult Persons, and

2 *Roman Catholics*.

62

The Letters expected from the *Danish* Missionaries at
Tranquebar are now arrived, the one dated *December* 15,

the other *December* 21, and *January* 11, 1750, by which the
Society have the Pleasure of hearing, that " they are abun-

dant in their *Thanksgivings* unto God for many particular
" Mercies and Favours to them last Year, especially

in the coming of three new Missionaries, as also in the
" Increase

Mission at
Tranquebar.

* *Panam*, a Silver Coin, Value $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

" Increase they had made to the several Congregations,
" which is as follows, viz.

To the *Tamulian* in the Town 17 Adult Persons.
68 Children Baptized.
13 *Papish* Converts.

To the *Tamulian* in the Country 20 Adult Persons.
65 Children Baptized.
2 *Papish* Converts.

To the *Portuguese* in Town 16 Children Baptized.

In all 211

" That they had finished in their Printing Press, a
" fifth Edition of a little Treatise, entitled, *The Way to*
" *Salvation*, and were going on with a second Impression
" of the *New Testament* in the *Tamulian* Language, as like-
" wise, with the Books of the *Prophets* in the *Portuguese*.
— That " they had besides, at the Request of the Rev.
" Mr *Kiernander*, printed a new Sort of *Calendar*, with
" the *Old and New Style*, for the Service of the *English*
" Gentlemen at *Cudalore* and *Madras*. — That " Mr
" *Lightfoot*, an *English* Gentleman, at *Danoo* in *Bengal*,
" had left them by his Will, " made some Time before his
" Death, a Legacy of 500 *Rupies*, which they had advanced
" upon Loan to the Missionaries at *Madras*, till their Eu-
" ropean Remittances should arrive. — That the Work of
" the Mission at *Cudalore*, being too great for the Rev.
" Mr *Kiernander* alone, they had resolved to give Leave
" to Mr *Huttenmann* to go thither to be his Assistant. —
That " they were nevertheless in much Distress still, for
" the Want of the Stores and Necessaries they expected
" from *Denmark* by a Ship, of which they could yet hear
" nothing. — 200 Copies of the *Lord's Prayer* of
" These Letters (the Rev. Mr *Hoff* being called for Europe)
are subscribed by the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| John Christian W. Sandrock. | James A. Smith. |
| John Balchazar Kobloff. | Christian F. Schwartz. |
| Daniel Ziegler. | David P. Schlegel. |
| Oluf Maderup. | George Henry Huttenmann. |

“Increase they had made to the several Congregations, which is as follows, viz. To the Families in the Year 1750. 17 Adult Persons. 68 Children Baptized. 13 People Converted. To the Families in the County of Adult Persons.

An ABSTRACT of the Proceedings of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, for the Year 1750.

THE Subscribing and Corresponding Members of the Society, in Great Britain, and foreign Parts, are now upwards of 600; to which were added since publishing the last Account, Twenty-four Subscribing, and Fourteen Corresponding Members.

BOOKS and PAPERS presented to the SOCIETY.

12 Copies of the Lord Bishop of *Peterborough's* Sermon preached before the Governors of the *Middlesex Hospital*.

12 Copies of the Lord Bishop of *Chichester's* Sermon preached before the Governors of the *London Hospital*.

6 Copies of the Rev. Mr *Blair's* Sermon preached before the Society for *Propagation of the Gospel in Scotland*.

50 Annual Account of *Westminster Infirmary*. A Present from the Trustees.

200 Copies of the Lord Bishop of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* Sermon, preached before the Society for *Promoting English Protestant Working Schools in Ireland*. A Present from the said Society.

6 Annual Account of the Infirmary at *Winton*. A Present from the Governors.

12 Copies of a Discourse on Faith. A Present from the Rev. Dr *Regis*.

298 Brought over.

2 Vols. of a Book entitled, *Deism Revealed, or, The Attack on Christianity candidly reviewed in its real Merits, &c.* A Present from Mr Miller, the Publisher.

50 Copies of a Tract entitled, *Visions.* By a Lady. A Present from an Unknown Hand.

150 Farther Account of the Circulating Charity Schools in *Wales*, to Michaelmas 1750. A Present from Sir John Tborold, Bart.

88 Copies of the Rev. Mr. Bacon's Sermon preached for the Benefit of a Charity Working-School, to be set up in the Province of *Maryland*, for the Maintenance and Education of Orphans, and other poor Children and Negroes. A Present from the Rev. Dr Wilson.

6 Copies of the Lord Bishop of *Worcester's* Spital Sermon, with a Dedication and an Appendix concerning Spirituous Liquors.

25 Copies of Two Letters, containing *Animadversions on a famous Arian Manuscript.* A Present from an Unknown Hand.

25 Annual Accounts of *St George's Hospital.* A Present from the Governor.

124 Copies of the Rev. Dr. Rogers's Discourse on *The Old Man crucified with Christ, &c.*

100 Copies of the Lord Bishop of *Peterborough's* Sermon preached before the *Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, at their Anniversary Meeting in the Parish Church of *St Mary le Bow*, February 15, 1750. A Present from the said Society.

100 Copies of an Introduction to the Knowledge of the Christian Religion. A Present from the Rev. Mr Crossman, Rector of *Little Bramley, Essex.*

24 Copies of a *Welsh* Pamphlet, entitled, *The Scripture Doctrine concerning Perseverance in Grace, and Certainty of Salvation.* By the Rev. Mr Thomas.

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6 Copies of the Rev. Mr. Blau's Sermon preached before the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Scotland.

50 Annual Account of Westminster Infirmary. A Present from the Trustees.

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**Books and Papers Bought or Printed by Order of
the SOCIETY.**

- 5500 Hymns for the Use of the Charity Children
1500 Rev. Mr Archdeacon *Yardley's* Sermon at the An-
niversary Meeting of the Charity Children at
Christ Church, May 3. 1750.
1500 Account of the Origin and Designs of the Society,
annexed to the said Sermon.
200 Copies of the Rev. Dr *Hales's* Friendly Admoni-
tion to Drinkers of Gin, Brandy, and other Spi-
rituous Liquors.
5000 Church Catechisms in *Welsh*.

**PACKETS sent to Subscribing and Corresponding
Members.**

- 423 Extraordinary Packets, from Half a Crown to Forty
Seven Pounds.
526 General Packets, consisting of Books and small
Tracts, sent into the Society's Stores.
448 Packets at the Desire of several Members, on the
Terms of the Society, consisting of

- 1397
3249 Bibles.
1388 New Testaments.
4150 Common Prayer Books.
12234 Other Bound Books.
72605 Small Tracts stitched.

In all — 93626

Casual BENEFACTIONS to the General De-
signs of the SOCIETY, from the 3d of
July, 1750. to the 15th of July, 1751.

	A.	S.	d.
R EV. Mr Ault, Vicar of <i>Arlesey, Bedfordshire</i> , —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Adams, Rector of <i>Winttingham, Lincolnsh.</i>	0	10	6
Rev. Mr Ashcroft, Rector of <i>Maspal, Bedfordshire</i> , —	1	1	0
Miss Adams, —	0	10	6
R EV. Mr Butler, Lecturer of <i>St Mary le Strand</i> , at Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Burrow, sen. of <i>Chesterfield, Derbyshire</i> , by Mr Joshua Jebb, —	2	2	0
Rev. Mr Broughton, for a Lady desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
Ditto, for a Person desiring to be unknown, —	2	2	0
Ditto, for a Gentleman at <i>Maidstone, in Kent</i> , —	3	3	0
Ditto, for a Person desiring to be unknown, —	50	0	0
Ditto, for a Clergyman desiring to be unknown, —	2	2	0
Mr Ebenezer Blackwell, Banker in <i>Lombard-street</i> , at Admission, —	2	2	0
Rev. Mr Bouchery, for a Person desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
Sir John Barnard, Knight and Alderman, at Admission, —	5	5	0
Rev. Mr Barter, Rector of <i>St Mary-leeps, Exon.</i> —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Blythe, of <i>Colehill, Warwickshire</i> , —	1	1	0
The Legacy of the late Mrs Hester Bulteel, bequeathed to the Rev. Dr Hales, and William Belisba, Esq. of <i>Teddington, Middlesex</i> , for the Use of the Society, —	100	0	0
Rev. Mr Baker, Rector of <i>Kirby Corner, Norfolk</i> , —	0	10	6
Rev. Mr Bouchery, Vicar of <i>Swaffham, Norfolk</i> , —	1	1	0
S ALISBURY Cade, of <i>Greenwich, Esq.</i> —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Collins, Vicar of <i>St Erth, Cornwall</i> , —	2	2	0
Carried over —	179	18	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over —	179	18	6
Rev. Mr <i>Chambre</i> , Vicar of <i>Lappington, Salop.</i>	—	1	1
<i>James Cranmer</i> , of <i>Miteham</i> , in <i>Surrey</i> , Esq.	—	1	1
A Benefaction of Mrs <i>Canbam</i> deceased, by the Hands of her Son, the Rev. Mr <i>Sparke Canbam</i> ,	—	50	0
Rev. Mr Professor <i>Chappelow</i> , at <i>Cambridge</i> ,	—	1	1
Rev. Mr <i>Cbeney</i> , Lecturer of <i>St Margaret Patten</i> , for a Person desiring to be unknown,	—	1	1
Rev. Mr <i>Clarke</i> , Master of the Grammar School in <i>Wakefield</i> ,	—	1	1
Ditto, a second Benefaction, both by Mr Alderm. <i>Davies</i> ,	—	1	1
Mrs <i>Catmur</i> , in <i>Fore-street, London</i> ,	—	1	1
Rev. Mr <i>Cartwright</i> , Minister of <i>Worcester, Salop.</i>	—	1	1
Mr Alderm. <i>Cogan</i> , of <i>Hull, Yorksb.</i> by the Rev. Mr <i>Mason</i> ,	4	4	0
Rev. Mr <i>Carlson</i> , of <i>St Austle</i> in <i>Corinwall</i> , for a Cler- gyman desiring to be unknown,	—	15	0
<i>Samuel Clarke</i> , of <i>Great Ormond-street, Esq.</i>	—	10	10

D.

W illiam <i>Dunster</i> , of <i>Layton-Stone, Essex</i> , Esq.	—	5	5
Mr <i>Samuel Drykin</i> , of <i>Carmarthen</i> ,	—	1	1
Rev. Dr <i>Denne</i> , for two Gentlemen at <i>Rebester</i> , desir- ing to be unknown,	—	2	2
Rev. Mr <i>Dalton</i> , Vicar of <i>South Searley, Nottinghamshire</i> ,	—	0	10
Rev. Dr <i>Dawson</i> , President of <i>William and Mary Col- lege, Virginia</i> ,	—	1	1
Rev. Dr <i>Dalton</i> , Prebendary of <i>Worcester</i> , at Admission,	—	1	1
Mr <i>B. Dod</i> , for a Person desiring to be unknown,	—	21	0
Rev. Mr <i>Dumaresq</i> , Chaplain to the <i>British Factory</i> at <i>Petersburgh</i> ,	—	1	1
<i>Robert Denison</i> , of <i>Leeds</i> , Esq.	—	1	1
Mr Alderman <i>Davies</i> , at <i>Beverley</i> , for a Gentleman desiring to be unknown	—	1	1
Ditto, for a Gentlewoman unknown,	—	2	2
Ditto, for a 2d. Benefaction, from the same Gentlewoman,	—	2	2
For another Gentlewoman desiring to be unknown,	—	0	10
Rev. Mr <i>Drake</i> , Vicar of <i>Swinderby, near Lincoln</i> ,	—	10	0

Carried over —

179 18 6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over —	317	18	6
M R Farrer, Hemp-Merchant on Snow-Hill, —	2	2	0
Rev. Mr Fitzgerald, Rector of Wootton in Surrey, at Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Fenwick, Rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire, —	2	2	0
Ditto, For Lady Palmer, —	1	1	0
For two Ladies desiring to be unknown, —	4	4	0
For Lady Viscountess Cullen, —	1	1	0
For Mrs Hardinge, —	1	1	0
For two Gentlemen desiring to be unknown, —	2	2	0
For Mrs Hester Palmer, —	0	10	6
For two Ladies desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
For the Rev. Mr Peppin, —	1	1	0
For Thomas Wilson, Esq; —	1	1	0
For Mrs Bewick, —	3	0	0
For a Gentlewoman desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
For Mrs Carte, —	1	1	0

R EV. Mr Gay, at Exeter, —	2	2	0
Mr Gell of Westminster, for a Person desiring to be unknown, —	1	7	0
Mr Robert Gosling, Merchant, at Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Gurden of Bares, for three Clergymen desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Gibson, Vicar of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, —	0	10	6
Christopher Goulton, of Beverley, Esq; by Mr Alderman Davies, —	1	1	0
Ditto, a second Benefaction, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Gardner, Fellow of St John's College, Oxon, at Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Dr Goodwin, Rector of Tankersly, Yorksb. at Admission, —	2	0	0

M RS Hutton, of College-street, Westminster, for two Gentlewomen desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
Henry Hoare, Esq; at Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Hildesley, Vicar of Hitchin, Herts. —	1	1	0
Ditto, for a Gentleman desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0

Carried over — 356 16 6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over —	356	16	6
Rev. Mr Hatfield, Rector of Lilley, Herts. —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Holme, Vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts. —	1	1	0
Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Dr Hildrop for a Person desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
Reverend Mr Haddon of Warrington, Lancashire, for a	1	1	0
Clergyman unknown, —	5	0	0
Rev. Mr Hedges, Rector of Kelley, Devon. —	1	1	0
Gabriel Hanger, Esq; by the Hands of the Lord Bishop	2	2	0
of Gloucester, —	0	10	6
Mrs Hyde, by the Hands of Mr Alderman Davies of	5	5	0
Beverley, —	1	1	0
Rev. Dr Hales, for a Gentlewoman desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Francis Haysb, Rector of Clifthydon, Devon. —	1	1	0
Ditto, from a Society of Clergymen, —	1	1	0
Christopher Hussy, D. D. Rector of Allballows the Great,	2	2	0
Thames-street, at Admission, —			

K.

MR William Kemp, of St Luke's, Old-street, at	1	1	0
Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Knight, for a Lady desiring to be unknown, —	1	1	0

REV. Mr Edward Lunn, Rector of Denton in Kent, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Loyd, Vicar of Epping in Essex, —	1	1	0
Lady Legard, of Ganton, Yorkshire, —	2	2	0
Rev. Mr Loyd, Rector of Ryton, near Newcastle upon	1	1	0
Tyne, at Admission, —	1	1	0
Mrs Mary Lovesey, of Brampton, near Huntingdon, —	1	1	0
Rev. Dr Leigh, of Dorchester, —	1	1	0
Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. and Alderman, at Admission, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Lunn, Rector of Denton in Kent, a 2d Benefaction, —	1	1	0
Lady Legard, of Ganton, a second Benefaction, —	2	2	0

THOMAS Michletswait, of Leeds, Esq; for a Per-	1	1	0
son unknown, —	1	1	0
Rev. Mr William Mason, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, —	1	1	0

Carried over — 393 17 0

	Brought over	—	393	17	0
J ohn Martin, Esq; at Admission,					0
Rev. Mr Moore, for a Person desiring to be unknown,					0
Rev. Mr May, at Kingston in Jamaica,			4	4	0
Humphry Monoux, of Sandy, Bedfordsh. Esq; at Admission,			1	1	0
Rev. Mr Mease, late Rector of Beverley, Yorkshire, by					0
Mr Alderman Davies,			0	10	6
Rev. Mr Murgatroyd, Minister of St John's in Leeds,					0
—N.					
R obert North, of Scarborough, Esq; by the Hands					0
of His Grace the Archbishop of York,			2	2	0
—O.					
R EV. Dr Osborn, Rector of Clifton, Bedfordshire, —			1	1	0
Ditto, a second Benefaction,			1	1	0
Ditto, for a Person desiring to be unknown,					0
Mrs Lucy Osborne, of Seething, by the Hands of the					0
Rev. Mr Leman, of Kirshead in Norfolk,			2	2	0
—P.					
R EV. Mr Parsell, jun. for a Lady desiring to be					0
unknown,					0
Rev. Mr Peters, Rector of St Mabyn, Cornwall,			2	2	0
Henry Fyfe Palmer, Esq; of Northill, Bedfordshire,			0	10	6
Rev. Mr Punderfon, Missionary at North Grotton in					0
New-England,			0	10	0
Rev. Dr Parker, Rector of Eltwick, in the County of					0
Durham, by the Hands of the Lord Bp. of Gloucester,			1	1	0
Ditto, a second Benefaction,			1	1	0
Rev. Mr Parry, Rect. of Shipston upon Stower, Worcestersh.			1	1	0
Mr Robert Pierse, of Cripplegate Parish,			1	1	0
Mrs Pierce, by the Hands of the Rev. Mr Berriman, —			1	1	0
Rev. Mr Parker, Rector of Great Rollright, Oxfordsh. —			1	1	0
Rev. Mr John Penrose, Vicar of Glavias and Budock,					0
at Admission,					0
—R.					
R EV. Mr Reape, Fellow of King's College, Cam-					0
bridge, at Admission,			1	1	0
Carried over			—	424	16 0

Brought over — 424 16 0
 Rev. Mr Thomas Richards, Rector of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, at Admission, — 1 1 0

THE Legacy of the late Rev. Mr Salwey of Worcester, a Corresponding Member, paid by his Son and Executor, Thomas Salwey, LL.D. — 0 0 0
 Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Archdeacon of Northumberland, — 2 2 0
 Henry Salwey, of Elton, Salop, Esq; — 1 1 0
 Rev. Mr Jewell, Minister at Whitby, Cumberland, — 0 0 0
 Rev. Mr Southern, Vicar of Cordington, Salop, — 1 1 0
 Rev. Mr Thomas Skinner, Rector of Llangattock, Monmouthshire, at Admission, — 1 1 0

REV. Mr Tucker, of Bristol, for a Widow Gentlewoman, desiring to be unknown, — — —
 Mrs Jane Thornton, of Clapham, by the Hands of the Rev. Mr Nowel, — 2 2 0
 Rev. Dr Thomas, Rect. of Blebbling, Surrey, at Admission, — 2 2 0
 Rev. Mr Taylor, of Clifton, near Bristol, for a Person desiring to be unknown, — — —
 Rev. Dr Troughbear, Vicar of Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight, — — —
 Rev. Mr William Talbot, of Kington, Warwickshire, at Admission, — — —

W.
 REV. Mr Watson, of Petworth, for the Rev. Mr John Warner, of Cherrington, Warwickshire, at Admission, — — —
 Mr Bartholomew Wimberley, by the Rev. Mr Stoddard, Rygate, Surrey, — — —
 Mr James Williamson, Piccadilly, — — —
 Rev. Mr Welles, of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, — — —
 Rev. Dr Wilson, Sen. Fellow of Trin. College, Cambridge, — — —
 Rev. Mr Thomas Welles, Rector of Cowley, Gloucestershire, — 1 1 0
 Rev. Mr Wilcocks, Vicar of Collumpton, Devon. — 3 3 0

Carried over — 146 15 6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over —	465	15	6
REV. Dr. <i>Tarborough</i> , Principal of <i>Brazen Nose</i> College, <i>Oxford</i> , at Admission,			
Rev. Mr. <i>Hugh Yard</i> , Rector of <i>Alston</i> , <i>Devon</i> .			
In all —	467	17	6

BENEFACTIONS to the Protestant Mission in EAST-INDIA.

FROM a Person unknown, by the Hands of Dr B.	5	5	0
Rev. Mr <i>Tanner</i> , Precentor of <i>St Asaph</i> ,	5	5	0
Lady <i>Legard</i> , of <i>Ganton</i> , <i>Yorkshire</i> ,	2	2	0
Rev. Dr <i>Parker</i> , Rector of <i>Elwick</i> , in the County of <i>Durham</i> , by the Hands of the Lord Bp. of <i>Glocester</i> ,	1	1	0
<i>Thomas Ratcliffe</i> , of <i>Glocester</i> , Esq; by Duto,	4	4	0
A Person desiring to be unknown, by the Rev. Mr <i>Broughton</i> ,	25	0	0
Mr <i>James Marr</i> in <i>Spital-Fields</i> , by the Rev. Mr <i>Bowdillon</i> ,	2	2	0
Mr <i>George Scullard</i> , <i>Fenchurch-street</i> ,	5	5	0
Rev. Dr <i>Goodwin</i> , Rector of <i>Tankersley</i> , <i>Yorkshire</i> ,	1	1	0
<i>Gabriel Hanger</i> , Esq; by the Hands of the Lord Bishop of <i>Glocester</i> ,	3	3	0
Mr <i>John Hayte</i> , of <i>Betchworth</i> , <i>Surrey</i> ,	0	7	6
A charitable Gentleman in <i>Devonsh.</i> desir. to be unknown,	1	1	0
<i>John Spooner</i> , of <i>Betchworth</i> , Esq; —	10	10	6
A Person desiring to be unknown,	0	5	0
Mr <i>Richard Bonwicke</i> , Mr <i>John Benge</i> , and others,	0	11	6
Mr <i>Peter Ockley</i> , Mr <i>Thomas Cooke</i> , and others,	0	7	6
Mr <i>Thomas Marchant</i> , of <i>Perching</i> ,	0	6	6
Several other Persons,	0	14	0
Carried over —	58	11	0

	l. s. d.
Brought over —	424 16 0
Rev. Mr Thomas Richards, Rector of Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire, at Admission,	1 1 0

T HE Legacy of the late Rev. Mr Salwey of Worcester, a Corresponding Member, paid by his Son and Executor, Thomas Salwey, LL.D.	10 0 0
Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Archdeacon of Northumberland,	2 2 0
Henry Salwey, of Elton, Salop, Esq;	1 1 0
Rev. Mr Swet, Minister at Whitby, Cumberland,	10 0 0
Rev. Mr Southern, Vicar of Cardington, Salop,	10 0 0
Rev. Mr Thomas Skinner, Rector of Llangattock, Monmouthshire, at Admission,	1 1 0

R EV. Mr Tucker, of Bristol, for a Widow Gentlewoman, desiring to be unknown,	— — —
Mrs Jane Thornton, of Clapham, by the Hands of the	2 2 0
Rev. Mr Nowel,	— — —
Rev. Dr Thomas, Rect. of Blechingly, Surrey, at Admission,	2 2 0
Rev. Mr Taylor, of Clifton, near Bristol, for a Person desiring to be unknown,	— — —
Rev. Dr Troughton, Vicar of Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight,	— — —
Rev. Mr William Talbot, of Kington, Warwickshire, at Admission,	— — —

R EV. Mr Watson, of Petworth, for the Rev. Mr John Warner, of Cherrington, Warwickshire, at Admission,	— — —
Mr Bartholomew Wimberley, by the Rev. Mr Srad, of Rygate, Surrey,	— — —
Mr James Williamson, Piccadilly,	— — —
Rev. Mr Welles, of Prestbury, Gloucestershire,	— — —
Rev. Dr Wilson, Sen. Fellow of Trin. College, Cambridge,	— — —
Rev. Mr Thomas Welles, Rector of Cowley, Gloucestershire,	1 1 0
Rev. Mr Wilcocks, Vicar of Collumpton, Devon.	3 3 0

Carried over — 565 15 6

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over —	465	15	6
REV. Dr <i>Yarborough</i> , Principal of <i>Brazen Nose</i> College, <i>Oxford</i> , at Admission,			
Rev. Mr <i>Hugh Yard</i> , Rector of <i>Ashton</i> , <i>Devon</i> .			
In all —	467	17	6

BENEFACTIONS to the Protestant Mission in EAST-INDIA.

FROM a Person unknown, by the Hands of Dr B.	5	5	0
Rev. Mr <i>Tanner</i> , Precentor of <i>St Asaph</i> ,	5	5	0
Lady <i>Legard</i> , of <i>Ganton</i> , <i>Yorkshire</i> ,	2	2	0
Rev. Dr <i>Parker</i> , Rector of <i>Elwick</i> , in the County of <i>Durham</i> , by the Hands of the Lord Bp. of <i>Glocester</i> ,	1	1	0
<i>Thomas Ratcliffe</i> , of <i>Glocester</i> , Esq; by Ditto,	4	4	0
A Person desiring to be unknown, by the Rev. Mr <i>Broughton</i> ,	25	0	0
Mr <i>James Marc</i> in <i>Spital-Fields</i> , by the Rev. Mr <i>Bowdillon</i> ,	2	2	0
Mr <i>George Scullard</i> , <i>Fenchurch-street</i> ,	5	5	0
Rev. Dr <i>Goodwin</i> , Rector of <i>Tankersley</i> , <i>Yorkshire</i> ,	1	1	0
<i>Gabriel Hanger</i> , Esq; by the Hands of the Lord Bishop of <i>Glocester</i> ,	3	3	0
Mr <i>John Hayte</i> , of <i>Betchworth</i> , <i>Surrey</i> ,	0	7	6
A charitable Gentleman in <i>Devonsh.</i> desir. to be unknown,	1	1	0
<i>John Spooner</i> , of <i>Betchworth</i> , Esq;	0	10	6
A Person desiring to be unknown,	0	5	0
Mr <i>Richard Bonwicke</i> , Mr <i>John Benge</i> , and others,	0	11	6
Mr <i>Peter Ockley</i> , Mr <i>Thomas Cooke</i> , and others,	0	7	6
Mr <i>Thomas Marchant</i> , of <i>Perching</i> ,	0	6	6
Several other Persons,	0	14	6
Carried over —	75	11	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over —	58	11	0
Mr Richard Marchant, of Edburton in Suffex, who re-			
mitted the eight last mentioned Benefactions,	1	1	0
Rev. Mr Carlyon, of St Austle in Cornwall, for a Clergy-			
man desiring to be unknown,	7	10	0
In all —	67	2	0

BENEFACTIONS towards an Im-
pression of Bibles in the Welch Language,
from the 3d of July, 1750. to the 15th
of July, 1751.

R EV. Mr Ault, Vicar of Arlsey, Bedfordshire,	0	10	0
Rev. Mr Arnold, near Lincoln, for some			
Gentlemen desiring to be unknown,	2	0	0
R EV. Mr Barrett, Rector of Northill, Bedfordshire,	0	10	0
Rev. Mr Broughton, for a Gentlewoman desiring			
to be unknown,	0	10	0
Ditto, for a Person desiring to be unknown,			
Ditto, from Rev. Mr Broughton, for a Gentleman desiring			
to be unknown,			
Rev. Mr Benson, Minister of St Nicholas in Worcester,			
Ditto, for Mrs Sheppard,			
For Miss Tidd,			
For Mrs Erthy,			
For a Gentlewoman desiring to be unknown,			
For three Gentlemen,			
Some lesser Benefactions,			
Bryan Blundell, of Liverpool, Esq; and his Son,			
Ditto, for a Gentleman desiring to be unknown,			
Ditto, for Mr James Cobbe,			
Carried over —	61	8	6

Brought over — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 16 & 8 & 6 \end{matrix}$

S *Alisbury Cade, of Greenwich, Esq;* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
S *Mrs Catter, in Fore-street, London,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Dr Church, Vicar of *Battersea* in *Surrey,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Mr Clarke, Canon Residentiary of *Chichester,* by } $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
the Hands of *Mr Archdeacon Denne,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Mr Cooke, Fellow of *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge,* by } $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
the Hands of *Humbrey Sydenham, Esq;* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Mr Carlyon, of *St Austle* in *Cornwal,* for a Cler- } $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 7 & 10 & 0 \end{matrix}$
gyman desiring to be unknown, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 7 & 10 & 0 \end{matrix}$

D.
M *R Daw,* for a Lady desiring to be unknown, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Mr Dowding, of *Tunbridge Wells,* by the } $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Hands of the *Rev. Dr Wilson,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Mr Deners, of *Eaton,* and his Daughters, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Ditto, for a Gentlewoman desiring to be unknown, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Mr Archdeacon Denne, for a Lady at *Rocheſter,* } $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
desiring to be unknown, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Robert Denison, of *Leeds, Esq;* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Mr Pryce Davies, Vicar of *Talgorth, Breconſhire,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Ditto, for the following Benefactors, viz
Mrs Mary Wellington, of *Hay,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{matrix}$
Richard Wellington, of *Hay-Castle, Esq;* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{matrix}$
Mrs Abigail Price, of *Hay,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{matrix}$
Mrs Elizabeth Price, of the same Place, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{matrix}$
William Gwyn Vaughan, of *Trebarries, Esq;* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Walter Vaughan, LL. B. Vicar of *Hay,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Henry Williams, of *Skynlas,* in the County of *Radnor,* } $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Esq; — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Thomas Hughes, of *Glasbury,* in the same County, *Esq;* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
Rev. Mr John Williams, of the same Place, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{matrix}$
Mr John Williams, M. A. Vicar of *Glasbury,* — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \end{matrix}$
From Persons desiring to be unknown, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 0 & 17 & 6 \end{matrix}$

F.

R *Ev. Mr Fenwick,* Rector of *Hallaton, Leicestersh;* } $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \end{matrix}$
for several Persons desiring to be unknown, — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 2 & 8 & 0 \end{matrix}$

P 2

Carried over — $\begin{matrix} l & s & d. \\ 95 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

Brought over — 95 0 0

REV. Mr *Lemuel Griffiths*, Vicar of *Bishop's Cleeve*,
Devon, ———— 2 2 0

LADY *Holt*, by *Mrs Wellman*, ———— 2 2 0

REV. Mr *Jackson*, of *Addle, Yorkshire*, ———— 2 2 0
Rev. Mr *Evan Jones*, Rect. of *Llanfawrog, Denbighsh.* 1 3 6
Rev. Mr *J. Jones*, ———— 0 10 6

MRS *Lloyd*, at the *Salt Office*, ———— 1 1 0
Lady Legard, of *Ganton, Yorksh.*, ———— 2 2 0

MRS *Morris*, of *Greenwich*, ———— 1 1 0
Thomas Micklethwaite, of *Leeds, Esq.* ———— 1 1 0
Ditto, for a Person desiring to be unknown, ———— 1 1 0
Mr *Merrick*, Sen. of *Bodorgan*, by the Rev. Mr *Ellis*,
of *Holy-Head, Anglesea*, ———— 5 5 0

REV. Mr *Owen Owen*, Vicar of *Llanidloes, Mont-*
gomeryshire, ———— 1 1 0

REV. Mr *Pages*, of *Farmborough*, for a Person de-
siring to be unknown, ———— 1 1 0
Capt. *Humbrey Pudner*, by the Hands of the Rev. Dr
Ayerst, ———— 2 2 0
Rev. Mr *George Phillips*, Vicar of *St Mary's in Haver-*
fordwest, ———— 1 1 0

MRS *Maria Rice*, ———— 0 10 6
Rev. Dr *Regis*, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, ———— 1 1 0

Carried over — 121 7 6

Thomas Ratcliffe, of Gloucester, Esq; by the Hands of the } *Lord Bishop of Gloucester,* l. s. d.
121 7 6
1 1 0

S.
REV. Mr *Sparrow*, at *Bath*, by the Hands of Dr } *Hartley,* 1 1 0

T.
REV. Mr *Tanner*, Precentor of *St Asaph*, 5 5 0
Rev. Mr *Thomas* of *St Just*, in *Roseland*, *Cornwall*, 2 2 0

W.
REV. Mr *White*, of *Leighton*, *Bedfordshire*, for a }
Lady desiring to be unknown, 1 1 0
Rev. Mr *Thomas Williams*, Vicar of *St John's* in *Brecon*, 3 3 0
Rev. Mr *Tho. Williams*, Vicar of *Llangwlad*, *Carmarthensh.* 1 10 0
Rev. Mr *Wells*, of *Prestbury*, *Gloucestersh.* by Mr *Trevanion*, 1 1 0

Y.
REV. Dr *Tate*, 1 1 0

In all — 138 12 6

**BENEFACTION to the Protestant
SALTZBURGERS in Georgia.**

FROM a Person desiring to be unknown, by }
the Hands of Dr A. 5 5 0

THE SOCIETY hereby desire all the foregoing
BENEFACTORS to their several Designs, to accept
of their most hearty Thanks.

**A PROPOSAL for a new Impres-
sion of Bibles, New Testaments, and Com-
mon-Prayer Books in the Welch Language.**

THE SOCIETY for Promoting Christian Knowledge, considering the great Scarcity of BIBLES in the Welch Language, and the Instability of vast Numbers of Inhabitants throughout Wales, did undertake a New Edition thereof in the Year 1743, and finished it in 1748, at the University Press in Cambridge, by an Impression of Fifty Thousand Copies, which they have since dispersed in the most prudent, useful, and extensive Manner they could. But such is the Zeal and Thirst of good Christians throughout Wales for having the Holy Scriptures in that Language, wherein alone they can possibly read them; that this Impression (large as it was) has been exceedingly short of the universal Demand that has been made for it. For which Reason, the SOCIETY have already contracted, not only for a new Font of Types, but also with the King's Printer in London, for another Edition of the Bible, consisting of the same Number of Copies; as likewise for Five Thousand New Testaments, and as many Common-Prayer Books in the same Language; nothing doubting, but that the same good Spirit and gracious Providence of God, which so greatly prospered them in their first Undertaking, will, in like Manner, bless them in this; and raise up Benefactors to supply whatever Money shall be wanting to compleat it, beyond the Sum that has been, or will be received from the Sale of the present Edition, which will be very far from being sufficient, considering at how low a Price they have set the Book in their Catalogue. Pursuant to this Contract, a Second Edition has

has been put into the Press, and is now so far advanced, as to give the Society Hopes of having it finished, and ready to be distributed. ~~But as the Money received from the Sale of the former Impression, and from new Benefactions, will not answer the Expenses requisite to complete this Work; the Society must still press with Earnestness upon all true Protestants the farther Encouragement of so charitable and Christian a Design; and the more so, as it is a certain Way to provide such a Fund, as will (with a little Assistance from those, who shall be disposed to minister, as of the Ability God giveth them) always furnish the poor Inhabitants of Wales with the Blessing of the Holy Scriptures in their own Language (the very strongest Barrier against Popery) at an easier Expence than those of England enjoy it.~~

SUCH Persons then, who are disposed to encourage so Charitable and Christian a Design, are humbly requested to pay or remit their several Contributions, from Time to Time, to the TREASURERS of the said SOCIETY, or to any of the following Persons, who have kindly engaged to receive them.

Reverend Mr Archdeacon Daine, *Rector of Lambeth*,
 Mr Francis Gosling, *Banker, Fleet-street*,
 Sir Richard Hoare, *Banker, Fleet-street*,
 Reverend Dr Thomas Wilson, *Prebendary of St Peter's, Westminster*.

Reverend Dr Stephen Hales, *at Teddington in Middlesex*.

Sir John Thorold Bart, *at Cranwell, Lincolnshire*.

Sir Joseph Hankey, *Banker, in Pencurck-street*.

Dr *at Barb*.

Reverend Mr Tucker, *Rector of St Stephen's in Bristol*.

And the SECRETARIES, at the SOCIETY'S House in
Bartlet's-Buildings, Holborn.

as has been put into the Press, and is now far advanced to give the Society Hopes of having it finished, and ready
That proper Form by which any Benefaction may
 be given to the Designs of the Society, to prevent
 any Doubt or Mistake, is as follows:

I **C. D. of**
and E. F. of
 the Sum of *£* **_____**
 to be raised and paid by and out of all my ready Mo-
 ney, Plate, Goods, and Personal Effects, which by Law
 I may, or can charge with the Payment of the same,
 (and not out of any Part of my Lands, Tenements, or
 Hereditaments) upon Trust, and to the Intent that
 they, or either of them, do pay the same to the Treas-
 urer or Treasurers for the Time being, of a Volun-
 tary Society, commonly called or known by the Name
 of, **The Society for promoting Christian Know-**
ledge, which first met about the latter end of the
 Year 1698; and now do, or lately did, hold their
 Weekly Meetings at their House in Bartlet's Build-
 ings, Holborn: Which said Sum of *£* **_____**
 I desire may be applied to-
 wards carrying on the Charitable Designs of the said
 Society.

N. B. The Variation in this Form of a **LEGACY** from that formerly
 printed, is made necessary, on Account of some late unhappy Mistakes
 in Wills; by which some Legacies have been lost to the Society, and
 the good Intentions of the Testators have been entirely defeated; be-
 cause the Sums bequeathed to the Society have been ordered to be rais-
 ed, or paid out of Lands, or real Estates, which is not now permitted
 by Law.

H If the Benefactor is pleased to restrain his Charity to any parti-
 cular Branch of the **SOCIETY'S** Designs, he may add, either in
 Great Britain, Palestine, or the East-Indies.

LIST OF THE BISHOPS, DEANS &c.

Who have Preached at the
Yearly Meeting of the Children Educated
in the CHARITY SCHOOLS, in and about the
Cities of London and Westminster.

- Anno
1704. **T**HE Reverend Dr *Willis*, Dean of Lincoln.
1705. The Reverend Dr *Stanhope*, Dean of Can-
terbury.
1706. The Reverend Dr *Kennel*, Archdeacon of Here-
ford.
1707. The Reverend Dr *Gifford*, Canon of Chesh-
ter.
1708. The Reverend Dr *Moss*, Canon of Exeter.
1709. The Reverend Dr *Bradford*, Canon of Exeter.
1710. The Reverend Dr *Smith*, Canon of Exeter.
1711. The Reverend Dr *Smith*, Canon of Exeter.
1712. The Reverend and Right Honourable *George* Lord
Bishop of Exeter.
1713. The Lord Bishop of Exeter, *Sir William* Dugdale.
1714. The Lord Bishop of London, *Dr Robinson*.
1715. The Lord Bishop of London, *Dr Wake*.
1716. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln, *Dr Gibson*.
1717. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, *Dr Talbot*.
1718. The Reverend Dr *Lupton*, Prebendary of Durham.
1719. The Reverend Dr *Merle*, Dean of Chichester.

1720. The Reverend Dr Knight.
 1721. The Reverend Dr Marshall.
 1722. The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Dr Boulter.
 1723. The Reverend Dr Waterland, Master of Magda-
 len College, Cambridge.
 1724. The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, Dr Wilson.
 1725. The Reverend Dr Benniman.
 1726. The Reverend Dr Mangey, Prebendary of Durham.
 1727. The Reverend Dr Watson.
 1728. The Reverend Dr Yalden, Prebendary of Chul-
 meigh, Devon.
 1729. The Reverend Dr Rogers.
 1730. The Lord Bishop of Chester, Dr Peplot.
 1731. The Lord Bishop of Chester, Dr Wilson.
 1732. The Reverend Dr Stebbing.
 1733. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Dr Clavering.
 1734. The Reverend Dr Hinde.
 1735. The Reverend Dr Pearce.
 1736. The Reverend Dr Dennis, Archdeacon of Rochester.
 1737. The Reverend Dr Thomas.
 1738. The Reverend Dr Combeate, Dean of Christ-
 Church, Oxon.
 1739. The Lord Bishop of St David, Dr Clayton.
 1740. The Reverend Dr Thomas, Dean of Peterborough.
 1741. The Lord Bishop of St Asaph, Dr Maddox.
 1742. The Reverend Dr Trapp.
 1743. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, Dr Secker.
 1744. The Lord Bishop of Bangor, Dr Huston.
 1745. The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Dr Butler.
 1746. The Reverend Dr Levington, Residentiary of
 St Pauls.
 1747. The Lord Bishop of St David, Dr Trevor.
 1748. The Reverend Dr Brereton.
 1749. The Reverend Mr Squire, Archdeacon of Bath.
 1750. The Reverend Mr Yardley, Archdeacon of Car-
 digan.
 1751. The Reverend Dr Church, Prebendary of
 Pauls.

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I. A Vindication of the Miraculous Powers which subsisted in the Three First Centuries of the Christian Church, in Answer to Dr Middleton's Free Enquiry, by which it is shewn, That we have no sufficient Reason to believe, from the Doctor's Reasonings and Objections, that no such Powers were continued to the Church after the Days of the Apostles. With a Preface, containing Some Observations on Dr Mead's Account of the Demoniacs, in his new Piece, entitled *Medica Sacra*.

II. An Appeal to the Serious and Unprejudiced, or, A second Vindication of the Miraculous Powers which subsisted in the Three First Centuries of the Christian Church: In answer to the late Posthumous Work of Dr Middleton.

IN TWO PARTS.
In the First of which, this Piece is examined Page by Page; and every Authority and Argument produced therein, are distinctly considered:

In the Second, are pointed out the many material Objections urged against the *Free Enquiry*, which the Author has not attempted to answer. To which is added, *An Appendix, in Reply to Mr TOLLER's Remarks*.

III. An Explanation and Defence of the Doctrine of the Church of England, concerning REGENERATION, WORKS BEFORE GRACE, and some other Points relating thereto.

IV. A Serious and Expostulatory Letter to the Rev. Mr George Whitefield, on Occasion of his late Letter to the Bishop of London, and other Bishops.

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VI. Farther Remarks on Diss.

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oster-Row; and **Benjamin Bony**, Bookseller to the **Society for Promoting Christian**
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THOMAS This Book is written in a plain, easy and familiar Style, suited to the Capaci-
ties of the most Unlearned and Ignorant, especially the younger Part of all Families.
And the Author has therefore carefully avoided all Controversies, as being too apt
to distract the Minds of both **Teachers** and **Learners**; and divert them from attend-
ing to, and practising the important Doctrines of our Holy Religion. Had this
little Book been intended for the Use of **Heathens** only, many Things might have been
omitted: But when one sees, even amongst **Christians** of all Persuasions, too many,
who, with respect either to **Knowledge** or **Practice**, are not much better than **Heathens**;
who know little of a **Saviour** and **Redeemer**, and the Necessity of being governed by
the **Laws** of the **Gospel**: Upon these mournful Considerations, the Author thought
proper to add many Things, which, through the Blessing of Almighty **GOD**, might
be of use to awaken and convert such miserable and unthoughtful People.

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	l.	s.	d.
ONE Man's Suit, ————	0	18	0
One Shirt Dowlas ————	0	3	0
One Pair of Hose ————	0	1	2
One Pair of Shoes ————	0	4	2
The Total	1	6	4

W O M E N.

ONE Gown and Petticoat, ————	0	14	0
One Shift Dowlas ————	0	3	0
One Cap ————	0	0	10
One Pair of Hose ————	0	1	0
One Pair of Shoes ————	0	2	6
One Pair of Bodice and Stomacher ————	0	3	10
One Check'd Apron ————	0	1	0
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Boy's Suit	0	11	6
A Shirt of Doulas Cloth	0	1	10
A Pair of Stockings	0	0	10
A Pair of Wash-Leather Gloves	0	6	7
A Knit Cap, with Tuft and String, of any Colour	0	0	9
A Band, o	0	0	3
A Pair of Buckles	0	0	1
A Pair of Shoes	0	2	4
The Total	0	18	2

The Charge of Cloathing a GIRL.

A Gown and Petticoat,	0	8	0
A Coif and Band of fine Ghenting	0	1	0
A Snit of Doulas Cloth	0	1	10
A White, Blue, or Chequer'd Apron	0	1	0
A Pair of Leather Bodice and Stomacher, 2s. 10d. or	0	2	8
A Pair of Woollen Stockings	0	0	10
A Pair of Shoes	0	2	2
A Pair of Buckles	0	0	1
A Pair of Wash-Leather Gloves	0	0	7
The Total	0	18	2

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